

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## BAY STATE TEACHERS TO DEVOTE WEEK TO SCHOOL DISCUSSION

Executives and Instruction Forces of Many Institutions to Assemble at North Adams for Long Session

## PROBLEMS MANY

Topics to Cover Work in Rural Community as Well as in City—Dr. Snedden to Preside

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—School administration, active lessons in school, the city and rural schools as social forces and many other questions affecting the education of boys and girls will be discussed at the five days' summer school of superintendents, principals and teachers of elementary and high schools to be held at the State Normal school, Aug. 20-24. Conferences will be conducted daily by Dr. David Snedden, commissioner of education.

The exercises on the opening day include an address on "Education for Efficiency," by Dr. David Snedden; department lessons on "Story-Telling, Rhymes and Dramatizing," by Mae E. McGowan, North Adams; "How to Correct Errors in Speaking and Writing," Hannah P. Waterman, North Adams; "Practical Arts for Younger Children," Anna J. Lamphier, North Adams; and "Practical Arts for Older Children," William E. Riley, Lowell.

In the afternoon there will be a walk to Windsor lake and over the hills to the west of the Hoosac tunnel, and in the evening gramophone concert and dancing in "Humor in the School Room," illustrated by sense and nonsense in pictures.

On Tuesday the question of the use of the gramophone in the schoolroom will be discussed by Rosa E. Searle, North Adams. An address by Dr. David Snedden follows with discussions on school administration and function of the high school. In the primary section silent and oral reading, phonics, is to be presented by Mae E. McGowan, North Adams, and store arithmetic by Susan G. Lombard, North Adams. Grammar section subjects include "Easy and Beautiful Handwriting," by William E. Riley, Lowell, and "Children Who Are Problems," by Hannah P. Waterman, North Adams. The study of the exhibit of school work at the Mark Hopkins school will be taken up. Later in the afternoon there will be a walk or ride to the Natural bridge, "Food Adulterations," an illustrated lecture, is to be given in the evening by Lewis B. Allyn, Westfield.

Wednesday opens with an address on "The Use of the Gramophone in the Schoolroom," by Rosa E. Searle, North Adams, and "The High School and the Rural Community," by William A. Orr, deputy commissioner. Courses of study for elementary and high schools will be taken up. "Pronunciation and Spelling" will be presented by Susan G. Lombard, North Adams, followed by "Arithmetic from Experience," by Rosa E. Searle, North Adams. "Store Arithmetic," by Rosa E. Searle, North Adams, and "Gardening," by William E. Riley, Lowell, will be taken up in the grammar section.

General lessons on "Stories and How to Tell Them," follows by Mrs. Helen B. Bragg, Rutland, Vt. "The Work of the Briggsville Rural School, Indoors and Out," will be explained by Hannah P. Waterman and Nellie H. Cole. This meeting will be held at the Briggsville building, which is reached by electric car from Main street. A ride and walk to the cascade and a trip to the historical rooms will form the social part of the afternoon. A gramophone concert and a lecture on "The City School as a Social Force" by Dr. David Snedden, will close the third day.

Exercises on Thursday open with a lecture on "A Trip Among Western Schools" by Julius E. Warren, agent of the board of education. Following this discussion will be held on professional

(Continued on page five, column four)

## HOUSE OBJECTIONS MAY SEND CANAL BILL BACK TO CONFERENCE

Senate Passes Amended Panama Measure but Lower Branch Criticizes Changes Made by Committee

## PRESIDENT IS SEEN

Representative Moore Tells Mr. Taft That American Registry Clause Will Drive Shipbuilders Out of Trade

WASHINGTON—Though the amended Panama canal bill has passed the Senate the objections made in the House indicate today that the measure may have to be sent back into conference.

With little debate the Senate accepted the conference report by a vote of 88 to 18. In the House, however, when the report reached it, adjournment was taken without action. In the Senate all the Democrats and insurgents voted for the measure, which seems to have gained strength from the revised form of the extremely radical provision attached as riders to the bill.

The 18 senators who opposed the measure were Senators Brandegee of Connecticut, Briggs of New Jersey, Burnham and Gallinger of New Hampshire, Burton of Ohio, Catron of New Mexico, Crane and Lodge of Massachusetts, Dillingham of Vermont, de Ponce of Delaware, Heyburn of Idaho, Lippitt of Rhode Island, McLean of Connecticut, Oliver and Penrose of Pennsylvania, Root of New York, Smoot of Utah, and Warren of Wyoming.

The debate in the Senate consisted chiefly of a speech by Chairman Brandegee of the committee in charge of the measure, a brief statement by Mr. Root, and interruptions from other senators. Mr. Brandegee said that the treaty violations in the measure were so flagrant that even if he approved all other provisions of the bill he would vote against it, and he did stand paired in the negative. Mr. Root declared that the Reed amendment was so drastic that a ship built through the canal would have to wait until a court of competent jurisdiction passed upon its ownership.

When the report was called up in the House Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania raised the point of order that the conference committee had exceeded its authority by introducing new matter into the free ship amendment of the Senate. This is the conference change which seeks to amend the revised statutes in a way that would admit foreign-built ships to American registry to engage in the foreign trade and in trade with the Philippines, Guam, and Tutuila. The points made by Mr. Moore endorsed by Mr. Olmstead of Pennsylvania, were considered so important that after an hour's discussion of them, Speaker Clark decided he would have to consult the precedents and the House adjourned with the points of order pending to afford the speakers that opportunity.

Before making his point of order Mr. Moore had called at the White House and advised President Taft that shipbuilders of Philadelphia and the vicinity, as well as trade bodies of that city were complaining of the conference agreement on the Panama bill. He said the shipbuilders declared that while they were never busier than at present the provision for American registry for foreign ships would put them out of business, while the proposed free admission of materials for ship construction would be of no advantage to American builders. The clause, in Mr. Moore's district, employs 5000 men and the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden an equal number.

Mr. Moore insisted that the conferees were governed by rules requiring them to confine their work to the matters in dispute between the Senate and House. He asserted that neither the House nor Senate bills contained any reference to the Philippines, Guam or Tutuila, and that the inclusion of them in the conference report was an invasion of the rights of both branches of Congress.

## PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE BOYLSTON SUBWAY

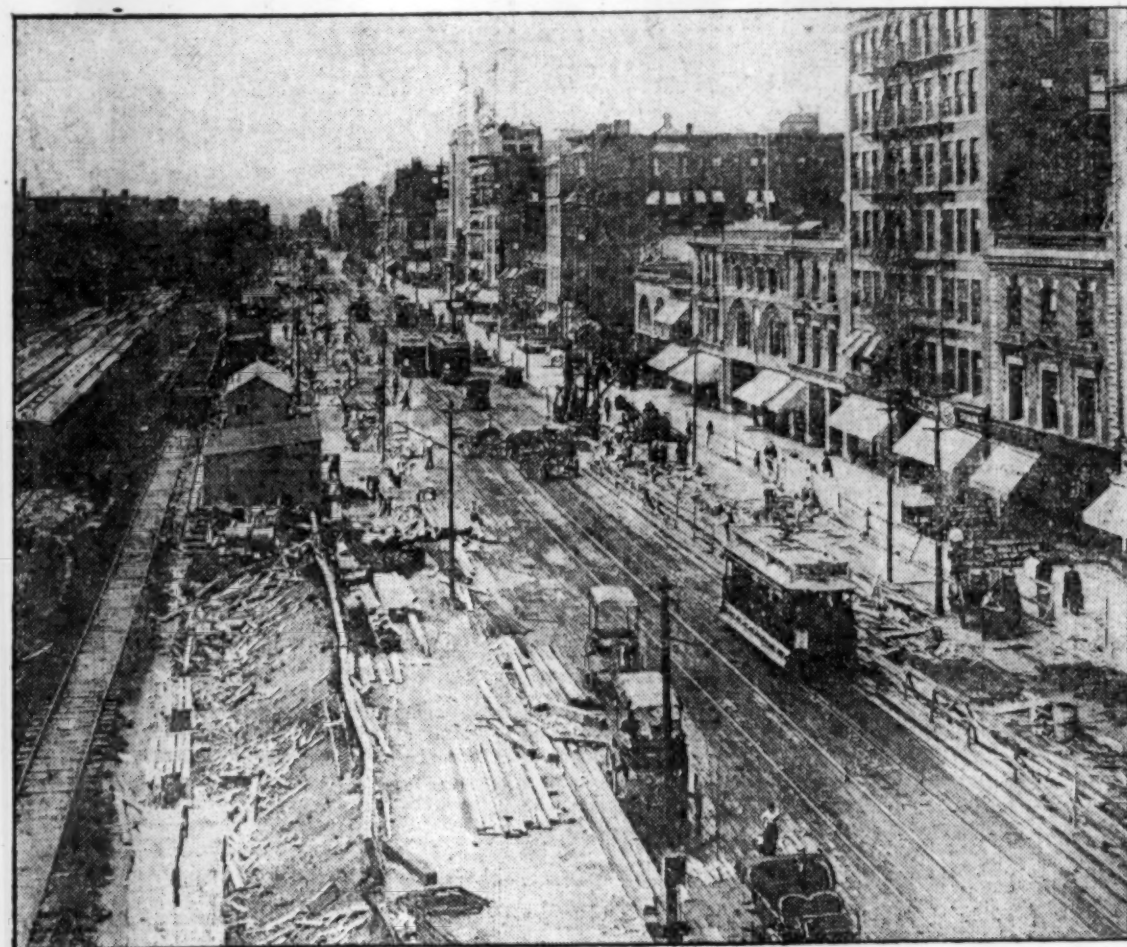


Illustration shows the section looking from the Hotel Lenox to Massachusetts avenue, the Boston & Albany railroad car yard being on left

## LEGISLATIVE BILL WITH TENURE OUT, READY FOR VOTE

WASHINGTON—The appropriations committee Friday removed from the legislative, executive and judicial bill the provision relating to the tenure of service of government employees, which President Taft gave as one of his reasons for vetoing the bill. The committee left in the bill the provision abolishing the commerce court, which the President also gave as a reason for his veto. The leaders were satisfied that with these changes they could pass the bill over the veto. It will be voted upon today.

The Senate, it is said, will support President Taft in the contest to continue the commerce court.

## LYNN WORKING FOR HARBOR PLAYGROUND AND PUBLIC LANDING

LYNN, Mass.—The movement for a playground on the state bath house side of Lynn harbor has reached the point where the Massachusetts park commissioners have become interested and have agreed to give a hearing at their office at 2:30 o'clock next Wednesday. Mayor William P. Connery made a request for the hearing.

The project for a playground has grown out of the recent appropriation of \$20,000 for the dredging of Lynn harbor, the work to commence this October. Mayor Connery, Representative John H. Cogswell, Representative Michael S. Keenan, Louis H. Bartlett and others became interested in the matter and after a few meetings they had decided on a cheap method of making a playground. As the dredging of the harbor will necessitate the removal of thousands of square yards of material those interested advocated using it for filling.

The scheme is to build a bulkhead around the section to be enclosed and run a pipe from the dredges to the interior of the bulkhead. This filling can be topped with gravel and will make a suitable playground and public landing. Lynn harbor has never had a public landing. It is at present impossible for any one not a member of one of the yacht clubs, to make a landing without trespassing. Again, regattas are held in the harbor every year, and at the last one fully 50,000 people were crowded on a piece of land entirely too small, with the result that thousands could hardly see the races.

The proposed location is ideal. It is at the junction of the Nahant peninsula with Lynn, and is swept by breezes. The location is said to be under the supervision of the metropolitan park commission, and it is probable that it will be represented at the hearing.

## INQUIRE INTO COLLISION

NEWPORT, R. I.—A court of inquiry into the collision between the Fall River line steamship Commonwealth and the battleship New Hampshire in Narragansett bay July 7 was opened on the flag-ship Florida of the Atlantic fleet here Friday. Rear Admiral Fiske acted as president. Rear Admiral Cameron McH. Winslow, at that time commander of the second division, to which the New Hampshire belonged, came here from Rockport to testify.

## HUGE STEAMER FOR UNITED FRUIT CO. IS LAUNCHED AT BELFAST

Cable advices received here today announce the launching of the largest exclusively passenger and fruit steamer in the world from the shipyard of Workman & Clark at Belfast, Ireland, today, for the United Fruit Company of Boston. She was christened Pastores, and is conceded to be the finest liner of her class ever devised. The Pastores is the first of three sister ships building at the Belfast yard for the Boston concern. These vessels will embody the very latest improvements and will be as near perfect as possible. The other two boats will be named Tendoros and Calamares, after towns in Central America.

The Pastores registers 8000 tons gross. Her contract calls for a speed of 17 knots on her trial and 15½ knots at sea. She is equipped with machinery for artificial cooling and heating, and the same system keeps the cargo chambers at a uniform temperature even in the warmest or coolest climates. She is 500 feet long, 60 feet beam and 36 feet depth hold.

The passenger accommodations, it is said, will equal the finest hotel on shore. Fifty of the staterooms have connecting baths and there are many cabins de luxe. She will have accommodations for nearly 200 saloon passengers with lounges, music rooms, gymnasium and open air cafe and every convenience found in the latest ocean liners. The steamer will have a capacity for 90,000 stems of bananas, or 9000 tons of measurement cargo.

The three steamers are intended for the service between New York, the West Indies and the Canal Zone, and will replace the Carrillo, Tivives and Sixaela now running to the metropolis which will be transferred to the Boston service before the end of the year. The coming of the three steamers to this port will provide a regular passenger service between here and the canal.

The Pastores will be equipped with twin screws and quadruple expansion engines. She will be provided with the latest life saving devices.

Two new steamers of 10,000 tons capacity are to be built, it is reported, for the use of the Coastwise Transportation Steamship Company of Boston for the coal trade between Chesapeake bay and Honolulu, while the new collier Middlesex, now building at Camden, N. J., for the same company, will be launched in about 10 days. The building of the first two boats involves, it is said, an expenditure of \$1,500,000. They are expected to be ready about the time of the opening of the Panama canal.

## NEW YORK, RED'S GOAL, AWAITS OUTCOME AS FINAL BATTLE IS ON

NEWTOWN, Conn.—Eighteen thousand men, comprising the Red army of invasion and the Blue forces defending New York, are fighting the final battle of the Connecticut maneuvers today.

The four-mile battle lines, in which formation the two armies came together on Friday, are being maintained today. The battle is being fought in one of the most inaccessible parts of the state. With artillery sweeping the valleys west of the Housatonic river and cavalry of both sides whirling in and out of ravines and over hills, the engagement is spectacular in the extreme.

Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U. S. A., of the Red army, in order to accomplish the purpose of the invasion—the capture of New York—must take two ridges on which Gen. Albert L. Mills of the Blues has entrenched his artillery and most powerful fighting forces.

The battle will be concluded some time today and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the chief umpire, is expected to announce whether New York is theoretically at the mercy of the invaders or whether General Mills has successfully blocked the advance of the Red chieftain.

The Reds were generally victorious in Friday's fighting.

## OROZCO RETREATS, REVOLUTION SAID TO NEAR ITS CLOSE

WASHINGTON—Colonel Steever advised the war department on Friday of the movement of several marauding bands of revolutionists supposed to be fragments of Orozco's force and said that they were evidently bent most on getting food and forage. Orozco evacuated Juarez with all his forces at 4 o'clock Friday morning, leaving only a small guard for the protection of the city. Colonel Steever expresses the opinion that this is the end of Orozco's operations. Orozco took his command south on the National railroad in good order. The government forces are expected to occupy Juarez today.

It is said there is now no prospect that there will be any necessity for the United States to intervene in Mexico or to cooperate with the Madero government to put down the revolution. The state department learns that Orozco has decided to accept the best peace terms he can get.

JUAREZ, Mex.—Juarez was orderly Friday night.

## WORK BELOW WOOD PAVEMENT IN DIGGING BOYLSTON SUBWAY

Reinforced Concrete Roof to Be Built Before the Excavation Work Between the Walls Is Completed

## SOUTH WALL DONE

Excavation beneath the wooden surface that has been placed along about 100 feet of the further end of section 2 of the new Boylston street subway the full width of the street will begin tonight after the cars have stopped running on that section. The reinforced concrete roof of the subway will be put in the entire length of the section before the excavating between the walls is completed.

A hole has been left in the south wall about midway of this section by which the core of earth will be removed. This method has been found necessary because of the heavy traffic along Boylston street.

The wooden roof will be put in each morning just before the cars are turned over this route, to cover the new excavation during the night. The concrete will be poured in through hatches.

The invert or portion of the subway floor beneath the wall, and the wall with the storm and sanitary sewers on the south side are almost complete. The wooden form work is being torn away and the earth excavated will now be used for backfill, behind the wall. The large platform constructed on the south side of the street, from which earth has been dumped into railroad cars for removal is to be taken away now.

The ventilator midway on the south side of the subway is being finished, so far as the concrete work goes, and a portion of the wall at the west end near Hereford street remains to be built. The excavation for the north wall is now progressing rapidly in three places, a portion of this wall on the east end having been completed.

It is at this point where the walls on either side are done that the roof is to start. It is estimated by the foreman in charge of the pumps which drain the water from this section and discharge at the east end that 35,000,000 gallons of water have gone through the pipes since the work started about three months ago.

This foreman says that he believes this water has been in the ground for 50 years, because of the gaseous odor. The excavation revealed a swamp above a layer of clay and the foreman maintains that the subway hole is affording the outlet for the water settled on the clay.

## PRESIDENT TAFT SIGNS PENSION BILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft signed the \$160,000,000 pension appropriation bill today and thousands of veterans whose pensions have been held up since Aug. 4 will be able to cash their checks by Monday.

Checks already made out for the 200,000 pensioners will be mailed from the various agencies today on telegraphic orders from the pension bureau here.

## POLICE LAUNCH IN SERVICE MONDAY

Officers Grady and Daly of the district police will have a speedy 66-foot launch, the Kaagi, with which to enforce the ordinance requiring muffling of motor boats, on Monday. The launch is provided by the Motor Boat Muffling Association, an organization of North Shore residents who are actively campaigning against barking engines.

## AMERICAN BOYS SEE LONDON

(By the United Press)  
LONDON—Thirty boys, on leave from the American training ship Adams, visited the Tower of London today. Later they left for Greenwich to see the naval school there. Tonight they will visit "Shakespeare's England" at Earl's Court.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT ARRIVES IN BOSTON TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

Progressive Leaders Complete Arrangements for Outdoor Meeting and Dinner at Point of Pines

## SPEECH ON COMMON

Committee Expects Great Crowd to Hear Presidential Candidate in Address From New Bandstand

## ROOSEVELT IN BOSTON TODAY

10 a. m.—Leaves Providence for Boston by auto and goes to home of Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, 36 Beacon street.

1 p. m.—Lunches with Dr. Bigelow.

2:30 p. m.—Leaves home of Dr. Bigelow in auto.

3:30 p. m.—Arrives at Point of Pines.

3:40 p. m.—Addresses Progressive gathering.

5 p. m.—Brief address to Assumption Society picnic at Oak Island grove.

6 p. m.—Attends Massachusetts Progressive banquet at Point of Pines and delivers a brief address.

7:15 p. m.—Leaves Point of Pines in auto.

8 p. m.—Arrives at new bandstand on Boston Common and addresses mass meeting.

Colonel Roosevelt, candidate of the Progressive party for President, arrived at the home of Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow in this city from Providence, R. I., at noon today for his four speeches. With him came Edwin E. Tuttle of Woonsocket, national committeeman, John E. Bolan of Woonsocket, Russell W. Richman, Russell A. Wood of Cambridge and J. W. McGrath, the colonel's secretary.

At lunch in addition to those who came with him, the following will be present: Richard W. Child, Matthew Hale, Arthur D. Hill, Charles S. Bird, Earnest E. Smith, Lawrence G. Brooks and R. F. Watson. Three automobiles brought the party here.

His last speech of the day will be on Boston Common this evening at 8 o'clock, when he will speak from the new Parkman Memorial bandstand. He will leave on the midnight train for New York.

The time between his arrival in Boston and his trip to the Point of Pines for his first speech this afternoon, and between the close of his Boston Common speech and his departure for New York tonight, the colonel will spend at the home of his personal friend, Dr. Bigelow.

Women interested in the Progressive movement are to take part in the reception to Colonel Roosevelt today. They will be represented among the speakers at tonight's dinner at the Point of Pines by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, who was a candidate for the school committee in Boston last January.

The committee of arrangements headed by Raymond P. Delano of Dorchester, has everything in readiness for what the members say will be the greatest day Roosevelt followers ever experienced in Massachusetts. It is the intention to make the opening of the Roosevelt campaign in this state as notable as that of any state in the Union.

McPeake's hotel at the Point of Pines, which is to be the center of action this afternoon and evening, is almost completely hidden from view by the decorations of flags and bunting, and portraits of Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson, while the special dining hall in which more than 700 people are expected to sit at the dinner this evening, is a blaze of color.

Colonel Roosevelt will leave the Bigelow residence for the Point of Pines by automobile shortly after two o'clock.

His first speech is expected to take about an hour for delivery after which he will go to Oak Island park to speak briefly at a picnic.

Matthew Hale, the Massachusetts campaign manager, will act as toastmaster at the dinner in the evening and following Colonel Roosevelt the speakers will include Gov. Robert Bass of New

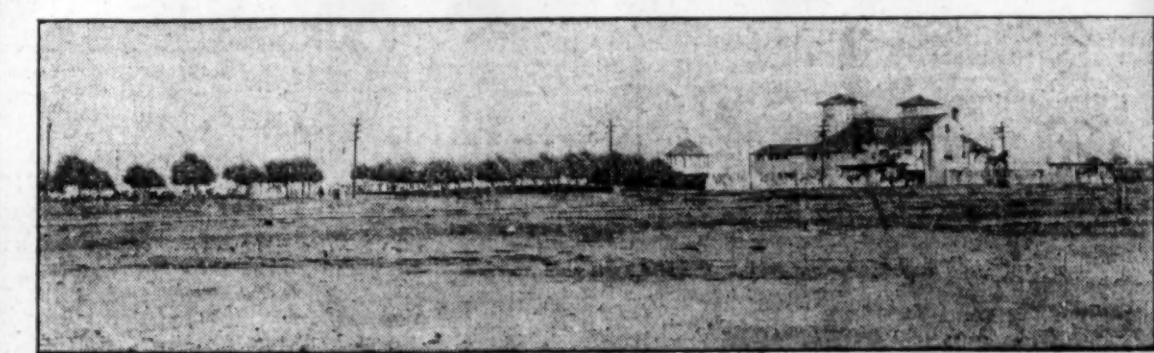
(Continued on page five, column one)

## PENNSYLVANIA R. R. FLYER DERAILED

CHICAGO—The Pennsylvania 18-hour train between New York and Chicago was derailed at Middle Point, O., early today, according to information received at the railroad company's offices here. Sixty persons are reported injured.

Six cars left the track. The engine, observation and dining cars remained on the track. Two Pullman coaches turned over into a cornfield. The train, with Conductor John Walts, Engineer Mathew Latham, both of Fort Wayne, Ind., was running 60 miles an hour. A spreading rail is said to be the cause. A special train was made up at Van Wert and all of the injured were taken to Fort Wayne.

## PROPOSED SITE OF NEW PLAYGROUND IN LYNN



Harbor flats where it is planned to deposit material dredged from bed behind bulkhead to be used as filler

Employers and workers frequently express their satisfaction with the results obtained through a free ad in the Monitor's Help and Situation Wanted columns. They can do as much for you. It won't cost you anything to try. See page 2.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....5c  
To Foreign Countries.....25c



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CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### PRACTICAL POETRY

"Plant roses all along life's way!"  
The poet fondly sings, but oh!  
Those poets, so the critics say,  
Are seldom practical, and so,  
While living is so very high,  
Let's plant of roses, yes, a few,  
With beets and cabbages hard by,  
And turnips and potatoes, too.

While roses do quite well enough  
In poetry, so fair and sweet,  
They aren't like good green garden stuff  
When one is wanting food to eat.  
And so we're glad that we can get  
One half-and-half thing we can grow  
Which we may cauliflower yet  
It is a vegetable, you know.

There must be something in a name,  
after all, since the Philadelphia young  
woman who is such a remarkable swim-  
mer is named Diver.

### HINT

Young man, when for a wife you look,  
Don't wed the one—elsewise you'll rue  
it—  
Who boasts that she doesn't know how  
to cook.  
The while she lets her mother do it.

### RELATIVE VALUES

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.  
So the wise man understands.  
But an elephant safe in a circus tent  
Is worth several on one's hands.

Anent the present discussion regarding  
the most appropriate designs for our  
present and proposed coins it is gratifying  
to know that it really does not matter  
so much what is chosen since the  
fact remains that whenever we get a  
cent we get a head.

### OBVIOUS

Here is a sleight-of-hand affair  
That all can do, we must agree;  
Just throw a pumpkin in the air  
And it comes down a "squash" you see.

In these days when so much of a fav-  
orable nature is being said concerning  
conservation it is interesting to note  
how cleverly nature sees to it that noth-  
ing is really wasted. Why, as a matter  
of fact, even all of her beautiful new  
moons are made out of her old ones.

### CONTRASTS

There's all the difference in the world,  
Yes, and a good deal more,  
Tween our own boy who's such a joy  
And the one that lives next door.

Since it is obvious that archery is  
growing in popularity as a national  
sport or pastime, the public can no  
longer take an arrow view of it.

### PERTINENT

"Mayn't I" asked the youthful punster  
Of his papa, with a smile,  
"Change our Towser's name to Trousers,  
'Cause he pants' so all the while!"

In teaching the youth of America that  
any boy may aspire to become President,  
should we quietly inform him in an  
aside that it will require about a million  
dollars to carry out the purpose?

## BROCKTON READY FOR ANNUAL FAIR

BROCKTON, Mass.—It is expected there will be a record attendance at the

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"Oliver Twist."

**NEW YORK**  
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—"Just Like John."  
SALETTY—"Officer 666."  
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."  
HAMBURGER—"Vaudeville."  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."  
MANHATTAN—"The Squaw Man."  
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."  
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.

**CHICAGO**  
CORT—"Fine Feathers."  
GARRICK—"A Modern Eve."  
GRAND—"Officer 666."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OLYMPIC—"Putting It Over."  
POWERS—Bernhardt in films.  
STUDEBAKER—"The Charity Girl."

### RECIPROCITY

"Nature never did betray the heart that  
loved her."—Wordsworth.  
Be kind, and all things will be kind  
To you in turn,  
We get just what we give, we find,  
Who live and learn.  
All things in Nature, it is known,  
Have charms if we  
Are wise and kind enough to own  
The eyes to see.

A truly wise observer, he,  
The one who wrote  
This happy little truth which we  
Here gladly note:  
"If you will feed 'most any cat,  
And stroke its fur,  
You'll find 'twill pay you, tit for tat,  
At so much 'purr'."

### IMPORTANT

When praised for her school report,  
Dot's glee  
Was truly more than the child could  
smother,  
So with heart elate: "Do I know," asked  
she,  
"As much now as I don't know,  
Mother?"

### THE DIFFERENCE

At the altar he said: "I thee with all  
My worldly goods endow." Oho!  
Now he asks, when she seeks a pittance  
small:  
"Where's the dollar I gave you a week  
ago?"

If "publicity" shall finally work out  
to the moral uplift and betterment of  
men in public life, perhaps it will later  
on be applied to men in all walks and  
conditions of society. If every man in  
the neighborhood had to keep an account  
of how he gets his money and how he  
spends it, with his books open for in-  
spection by the neighborhood moral wel-  
fare committee, it might induce him to  
"think it over" where now he proceeds  
without much consideration.

### NATURE NOTE

Green things, they say, too, have a way  
Of chatting: Who can doubt it  
Since the corn, it hears, with its own  
ears  
And then makes s-talk about it?

### TOO BUSY

Yes, Opportunity, they say,  
Knocks once, just once, at each man's  
door,  
And that it hasn't time to stay  
For his return, if he's away  
At the corner grocery store.

There is no doubt much truth in the  
assertion that many men can stand ad-  
versity much better than they can pros-  
perity. Most men, when the sun is shin-  
ing, forget that they ought to lay up  
something more than an umbrella for a  
"rainy day." It is a wise man who, when  
he is "right in clover" improves his time  
by "making hay."

### UNQUALIFIED

Said the stranger: "Please to point the  
way  
To a bank," and the simple native, he  
Replied, "I am sorry, sir, to say  
I am not a bank director, see!"

If it shall sometime come to pass  
that war will be carried on entirely by  
the employment of airships each of which  
is fitted with moving picture machines,  
the work of the future historians will be  
somewhat simplified.

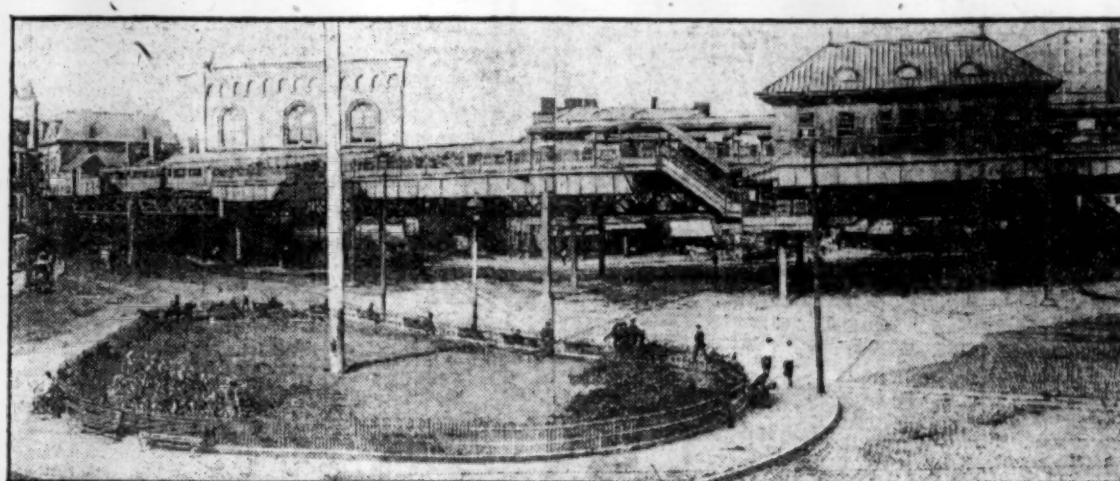
four day fair beginning Oct. 1, when  
horses in the various harness, saddle and  
hunter classes will compete for prizes.  
Last year the attendance was nearly  
200,000. One of the features will be  
grand ribbon prizes amounting to \$1000  
to be awarded the managers or superin-  
tendents of stables having the largest  
number of ribbons, either blue, red, white  
or yellow, in harness, hunting and sad-  
dle classes.

Francis M. Ware of Brookline is man-  
ager and the directors are Fred F. Field,  
chairman; Fred S. Tolman, Benjamin C.  
Caldwell and Herbert L. Tinkham.

## SUFFRAGISTS AT ROCKPORT

ROCKPORT, Mass.—About 200 mem-  
bers of the summer colony attended a  
meeting at Straitsmouth inn yesterday  
in the interests of woman suffrage. Mrs.  
Clara G. Stillman of New York presided,  
and the speakers were former Senator  
Roger Sherman Hoar and Miss Martha  
Greening, formerly secretary of the Na-  
tional College Equal Suffrage League.

## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Open-air space which is most conveniently placed for hundreds of thousands of residents and visitors

## OVER 3000 PUPILS IN CANAL ZONE SCHOOLS

COLON, C. Z.—The highest enrolment reported by the division of schools in the Canal Zone was during the month of June, 1912, when 1536 pupils were enrolled in the white schools and 1765 in the colored schools. The number of buildings used was 26; of these 11 were for white children and 15 for colored children.

A school garden was maintained in connection with the colored school at Empire and the value of the products grown, which were given to the pupils, is estimated at \$218.64. A tuition fee of \$4, United States currency, a month in the graded schools, and \$8, United States currency, a month in high schools, is charged for all pupils attending the Canal Zone schools whose parents are non-residents of the zone, and are not employed by the isthmian canal commission or the Panama Railroad Company. During the year, the sum of \$604 was collected in tuition fees, as compared with \$576 derived from the same source during the preceding fiscal year.

In addition to the graded schools, a fully equipped high school was maintained at Gatun, with a total enrolment during the year of 38 pupils, while at Ancon a branch high school, embracing the two lower grades was conducted with an enrolment of 18 pupils.

Five pupils were graduated from the high school at the close of the school year in June. Prizes were awarded to pupils of the various schools as follows: To the high school pupil submitting for publication in the Zonian, the high school paper, the best contribution; to the high school pupil procuring the best general average during the school year; to the pupil in the grammar school grades (white) procuring the best general average for the school year; to the pupil in the colored, or native schools, procuring the best general average during the school year.

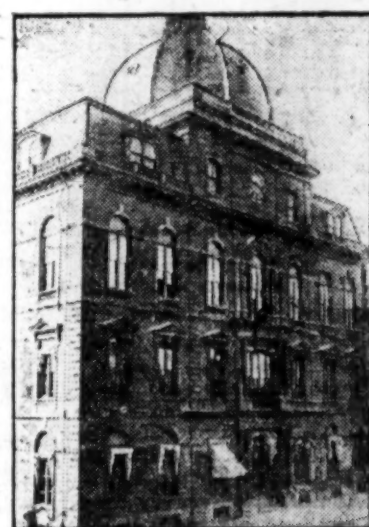
## SUMMER COURSE ENDS IN ROCKLAND

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Closing a six weeks' summer course devoted entirely to regular cultural and disciplinary studies, the public schools of Rockland credited 132 grade pupils with promotion on Friday.

The session was an experiment of an unusual order, since it was not made with a view of giving pupils supplementary summer work of a vocational or recreational character, but to help them complete regular work which was interfered with during the winter and spring terms.

**TRAIN SCRAPED BY LOCOMOTIVE**  
FITCHBURG, Mass.—When the 2:45 train on the Boston & Maine from Boston for Bellows Falls, Vt., on Friday afternoon was scraped by a locomotive standing too far out on a siding 1½ miles from here 12 persons were injured. There were 200 passengers on the train. The train ran a mile after striking the locomotive.

**NEW HAVERHILL PRINCIPAL**  
HAVERHILL, Water Dutton Head of Somerville, a graduate of Harvard University and for six years a teacher in Phillips Exeter Academy, was elected Friday principal of the high school at salary of \$2700 to succeed Ralph E. Files, resigned.



CHARLESTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY ON CITY SQUARE

Hardly a small municipality any-  
where had a finer municipal building than the city of Charlestown, which was annexed to Boston in 1874.

The building continued useful to the district, for it has housed the public library for over 30 years, provides rooms for the free evening drawing schools and also contains the district police station. The building of the elevated railway made the only considerable alteration in the square in 40 years. The station here is of great convenience to residents of the district and the hundreds of thousands of persons who depart on ocean liners from the Warren docks, and the equal number of friends of the voyagers who go to the wharf to see them off.

The grass plot which provides a welcome bit of greenery was formerly oval in shape, but one side was cut off to widen the teaming space and to straighten the street car lines.

## WINTHROP HAS SAME TAX RATE

Winthrop assessors Friday completed their work. They found that the value of land has reached \$3,166,000; buildings, \$8,038,850, and personal property, \$1,556,967. The \$14,761,820 assessed is a gain of \$551,850 over last year. The tax rate is \$19.20, the same as last year, but the total tax this year is \$10,905.52 more than last year.

Some of the more important statistics are: Resident's real estate, \$8,683,200; non-residents' real estate, \$4,521,650; number of new dwellings, 55; total dwellings, 2366; polls, 3291; gain for polls, 153; population, 10,625; gain in population, 456.

## HENRY CLAY FRICK GIVES RECEPTION

PRIDES CROSSING, Mass.—More than 400 summer residents of the North Shore attended the reception given Friday afternoon and evening by Henry Clay Frick at Eagle Rock. Miss Helen Frick assisted her father in receiving the guests. The afternoon was given over to the reception of the public but the evening was reserved exclusively for society.

**MR. BRYAN AT CHAUTAUQUA**  
CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—In his first political speech of this campaign, delivered here Friday night, William Jennings Bryan criticized the political attitude of both President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Bryan left at midnight for Pittsburgh.

## SANDRINGHAM PARK IS OPENED BY KING TO COTTAGERS' SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The 46th annual show of the Royal Estate Cottagers Horticultural Society was held recently by permission of the King in the park at Sandringham. The royal grounds and gardens were opened to the public for the occasion, and the conservatories, the stables, and the kennels were visited with much interest.

There were 56 classes of the cottagers' exhibits of flowers and garden produce, with nearly 1200 entries, and although this number had been exceeded in previous years the quality was considered by the judges to be higher.

The prizes given were numerous, and were contributed to by the King and Queen Alexandra who also offered special prizes for the best kept cottages and the best cultivated gardens. These were adjudged by committees who paid surprise visits to the cottages two or three days before the show, the results being announced at the show. One of the conditions in these classes is that a first prize winner of one year cannot compete the next, and a rule is that no one convicted of any offence may compete. The uncertainty of the time of the judges' visits to the cottages ensures a permanently high standard of neatness, although it makes the decision of the judges a difficult one.

A report was issued by the committees, congratulating the competitors upon the neatness of their cottages and the cultivation of their gardens and crops, which they said testified to the value of the competitions and to the fact that the interest of the King and Queen was an incentive to the attainment of horticultural and domestic efficiency on the estate.

## GLOUCESTER FISH BOAT CONDEMNED

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—A despatch has been received by Ralph D. Marshall, Jr., of the firm of M. Walen & Sons, stating that the schooner Hattie A. Heckman, seized at Shelburne, N. S., for an alleged infraction of the fisheries laws, has been condemned.

This is considered a drastic and unusual punishment in view of the offense charged. The fishing license of the Quannapowitt, a Boston-owned vessel, has been canceled as a result of this affair.

## WEAVERS CALL OFF STRIKE

ADAMS, Mass.—The weavers, whose strike on Aug. 5 closed the four mills of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, after the company had refused to discharge four non-union weavers, voted Friday night to return to work. The action was made known to W. B. Plunkett, treasurer of the company, who is to meet a committee today to arrange for the reopening of the mills. About 2500 hands have been idle.

## WILL DIRECT SCHOOLS

WILTON, N. H.—At a meeting of the Union supervisory district of Marlboro, Harrisville, Hancock and Wilton Friday Frank M. Rich of Provincetown, Mass., was elected superintendent at a salary of \$1000 a year. Mr. Rich is a graduate of the North Adams, Mass., Normal and Harvard College summer schools.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. J. C. Peterson, coast artillery corps, placed on list of detached officers, and the name of First Lieut. R. E. Boyer, infantry, removed therefrom.  
Capt. W. J. Glasgow, general staff, to Iowa Falls, Ia., Aug. 20, and report to commanding general, central division, and accompany him to maneuver camp near Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to assist in inspection of troops.

Maj. S. Reber, signal corps, to Chicago to attend international Gordon Bennett race and aviation meet, Sept. 8 to 22.

Orders Aug. 8 relating to Maj. B. H. Dutcher, medical corps, revoked. Capt. W. H. Tobin, Q. M., relieved duty in the Philippines division, report to commanding general, western division, for temporary duty as assistant to chief commissary of that division.

Second Lieut. A. R. Chaffee, Jr., fifteenth cavalry, report as soon as practical after Sept. 1 to Lieut.-Col. J. Lockett, cavalry, unassigned, president of examining board, Ft. Riley, Kan., for examination for promotion.

A board to consist of Lieut.-Col. W. D. McCaw, medical corps, and Maj. Powell C. Fauntleroy, medical corps, is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., for physical examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants.

The boards of medical officers appointed July 2 are dissolved. Boards of officers of the medical corps as herein constituted are appointed to meet Sept. 3 at places designated, to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the medical corps. At Ancon, Panama, Lieut.-Col. G. F. Mason and Maj. R. E. Noble; at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; Maj. G. D. Deshon and R. B. Miller; at Ft. Banks, Mass., Maj. R. U. Patterson; at Ft. Ethan Allan, Vt., Maj. J. S. Wilson and First Lieut. J. L. Singer; at Ft. Jay, N. Y., Maj. A. E. Truby and First Lieut. J. J. Reddy.

### Navy Orders

Commanders M. E. Trench, C. J. Lang and J. R. P. Pringle, commissioned commanders in the navy from July 1, 1912. Lieutenant Commanders W. K. Wortman, R. L. Berry, J. D. Wainwright, S. H. Doyle, H. K. Cage and C. S. Freeman, commissioned lieutenant commanders in the navy from July 1, 1912. Lieutenant Commander C. H. Fischer,

detached the Virginia; to the Indiana as executive officer.

Lieut.-Comdr. A. St. C. Smith, detached the Indiana, home, wait orders. Lieut. M. E. Manly, commissioned a lieutenant in the navy from July 1, 1912. Lieut. G. C. Pegram, to aid to commandant, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. I. E. Bass, detached the Mississippi, home, wait orders.

Lieut. F. D. Burns, detached the Montana, to the Des Moines.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. H. J. Keppler, detached the Mississippi, to the Montana as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. T. Osborn, detached the Mississippi, to the Des Moines.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. F. Clemen, commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the navy from June 7, 1912. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Heatley, to navy recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.

Paymaster J. F. Kutz, commissioned a paymaster in the navy from Feb. 26, 1911. Assistant Naval Constructor T. B. Richey, commissioned an assistant naval constructor in the navy from June 25, 1912.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. D. Weyerbacher, commissioned an assistant naval constructor in the navy from May 1, 1912.

Chief Gunner Constantine Clay, detached torpedo station, Newport, R. I.; to the Vermont.

Chief Gunner Stanley Danielak, detached the Vermont; home, wait orders.

Chief Carpenter E. W. Smith, detached the Virginia; to the Tennessee.

Chief Carpenter W. H. Squire, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Virginia.

Carpenter E. S. Covey, detached the Tennessee; home, wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerk Orley Tagland, appointed to Pacific torpedo flotilla and the Iris.

### Marine Corps Orders

Capt. Frederick H. Delano, detached marine barracks, New York; to marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

Capt. William H. Pritchett, detached recruiting office, San Francisco, Cal.; to recruiting office, Seattle, Wash.

First Lieut. H. C. Judson, detached U. S. naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S. C.; to marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

### Movement by Naval Vessels

Arrived—Justin at Corinto, Potomac at Norfolk, Sterling at Norfolk, California and South Dakota at San Francisco, Petrel at Puerto Plata.

## TRAILER TRAMCAR TO BE RESTRICTED WITHIN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The clause in the London county council bill which permits the running of trailer tramcars was dealt with by a select committee of the House of Lords.

It was thought by the police commission that cars, which with a trailer would be 70 feet long, would cause danger and obstruction to the public. The committee agreed to pass the clause but with certain limitations as to the area of the trailer traffic. They considered it ought to apply to the south of the Thames, except those over Westminster and Blackfriars bridges and along the Embankment, so as to get the circular routes.

The clause would also apply to the tramways over Vauxhall bridge up to Victoria and to those over Battersea bridge to King's road, Chelsea. The bill as amended was reported to the House for third reading.

## 3D MASS. CALLS OUT 42 MEMBERS TO ITS GATHERING

SALEM, Mass.—At the reunion of the Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Association, held here Friday, 42 members were present with their families and friends.

Officers were elected as follows: President, James Arrington of Lynn; vice-presidents, Thomas W. Cook of New Bedford, Moses B. Kelton of Waltham, Thomas M. Chase of Haverhill and Benjamin L. Pettengill of Somerville; secretary and treasurer, William W. O'Connell of Brookline.

The third Massachusetts, organized in 1863, was made up of officers and men from all over New England and the middle states. The regiment performed duty in the fortifications in and near Washington.

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New Suits

Annual August Sale of Oriental Rugs—Of such great importance is this event that Chandler & Co. send their rug buyer to London

and as far East as Constantinople, to secure the very best the markets supply, and the forerunners of these purchases, some made as late as the early part of July, will be of vast importance.

# Oriental Rugs Direct from Constantinople

About the last shipment to come through the Sea of Marmosa and the Dardanelles before the bombardment by the Italians

The planning for the department of rugs has been gone into extensively this season, an exhaustive study has been made of the demands upon a large rug department.

## Drawing Room and Parlor Rugs

First a selection must be made of the most beautiful rugs obtainable both in weave and coloring for these rooms, and they must be in a range of sizes most suitable.

## Dining Room and Library Rugs

Here heavier rugs and rugs with stronger colorings are necessary, and the sizes must be suitable for these rooms, many of which today are of unusual width.

## Living Room Rugs

Such an important feature of the architecture of the modern house, calling for rugs much beyond the usual large sizes—they must be magnificent in design and coloring.

## Hall Rugs

There must be a hundred or more rugs in the smaller sizes for entrance halls—rugs about 6 or 7 feet wide and from 10 to 12 feet long, and these must be of exceptional quality—there must also be rugs for long halls, narrow halls and stairs.

## Bedroom Rugs

Rugs for these rooms must be in the soft, delicate colorings, both in Orientals and in the beautiful chintz or monotone effects in Brussels or Wiltons.

All these requirements must be carefully studied and then the markets of London and the far East visited—thousands of rugs gone through to secure the most suitable, and with all there must be the range of sizes, the range of colorings and the range of prices. When this is all summed up it means an enormous investment of money and an enormous collection of rugs.

Chandler & Company feel that their efforts this year have resulted in their being able to supply any demand made upon them in the way of carpets and rugs. They pride themselves on the quality of every rug in stock, and they have the pride and satisfaction of knowing that every rug has come from the original markets of the world. They can show an assortment equal to any in New England, and they believe when quality is considered their prices are the lowest.

Extraordinary conditions prevailed in the Constantinople rug market this year. Just prior to the arrival of Chandler & Co.'s buyer, the Turkish government closed the Dardanelles as a protection against the invasion of Italy—this meant that no ships could leave Constantinople—notwithstanding many vessels from the Black Sea were daily arriving with large shipments of rugs and other merchandise from Persia, Central Asia and the Caucasus, and necessarily there was a congestion of rugs in Stamboul. Chandler & Co.'s buyer took advantage of this situation and made large purchases—great values were secured. Following are some of the unprecedented offerings in the first week of the August Sale.

## Between Three and Four Hundred Oriental Rugs at About the Price of Domestic Rugs

Still sold in original bales in Constantinople—300 or 400 in a lot—how long this old fashioned method of selling this valuable merchandise will continue is unknown—but not for long. This method accounts for great values such as the following:

## Kabistans—Kazaks—Guenjes—Kurdistsans Mosuls—Shirvans

All possess those indescribable attributes of color, shading and character found only in Oriental rugs, and which add so much to the furnishing of a room.

Magnificent Guenjes—Kabistans and Kazaks—Rugs woven from unusually soft, silky wool that gives a sheen and luster to even the new pieces—there are many superb genuine old rugs in these bales, with the softest and most pleasing of colors—they are all good quality, thick, heavy rugs. The designs are most effective, some having bold medallions, others in small patterns. Many are from 3 to 4 feet in width and from 6 to 8 feet long—others are long and narrow, suitable for halls.

In past seasons such rugs have sold for 20.00, 30.00 to 40.00. All priced 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00.

Kabistans, Shirvans, Daghestans—One bale contained about 75 of these desirable rugs in the much wanted smaller sizes—it has been very difficult to find rugs that measure from 3 1/2 to 4 feet long and 3 feet wide, but in this bale they are all about this size. These rugs could be marked, 18.50, 25.00 and 35.00, but for this sale they are all priced 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00.

Hamadans and Camels' Hair Rugs—Unusually closely woven rugs, some with solid grounds of natural camels' hair; others in dull rose shades, blues and ivory—most of the designs are large and effective. Rugs of like quality would usually have a ready sale if marked 20.00, 30.00 to 40.00. All priced 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00.

Kurdistsans and Mosuls—Beautiful, heavy compact rugs in the oldest of Persian designs on deep blue and rich red grounds. The rugs in these bales are woven by the nomads of Kurdistan and are much sought after, as they possess a wearing quality superior to all other Oriental rugs. The prices usually asked for such rugs are from 20.00, 25.00 to 40.00. All priced 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00.

All priced

15.00

18.50

and

25.00

Two Original Bales of Small Mats—Anatolians and Beluchistsans—some are old pieces, others are newer—all are good quality. A fair asking price would be from 7.00 to 10.00.

Priced 3.75, 4.50 and 6.50

A bale of interesting small Kis Kelim Rugs—Quite a few antique pieces are included—many are "Prayer" rugs. The colors in all of these are desirable and they can be used very effectively as coverings for backs of chairs and for tables or any place where a choice bit of color effect is desired. Sizes about 4.0x2.8—they would be cheap at 12.00 and 15.00.

Priced 7.50, 9.50 and 12.50

Beautiful Silky Beluchistsans—in the richest of reds and blues—others in brown colorings—they are of firm quality and the best of their kind. Average size 5.0x3.7.

Priced 12.50 and 15.00

Large Oriental Carpets—Just received but not in time to list for this sale—included are Persian Gorevans, Persian Mahals, Persian Feraghans, Turkey Serapes and Amritars Indians. Sizes about 6x9, 8x10, 9x12 and 12x18. Prices range from 75.00, 95.00, 125.00 and up to 285.00.

## HERE AND THERE IN MASSACHUSETTS

### CONCORD

The last business sessions of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist ministers of the Eastern states are being held today from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2:30 to 5 p. m. in the Concord Scandinavian Methodist Episcopal church. At the evening service last night the Rev. Albert M. Hansen of Philadelphia, Penn., addressed the ministers, while this evening the Rev. H. S. Haver of Bronx, N. Y., is to speak. The annual meeting will come to a close Sunday with three religious services in the church. The Rev. H. C. Munson of the Bethelshelph church in Brooklyn, N. Y., will deliver the morning discourse at 10:30 o'clock. At the three o'clock service the Rev. F. J. Fosdal of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Rev. C. F. Nilsen of Berlin, N. H., will speak. The closing sermon will be by the Rev. C. W. Hanson of Perth Amboy, N. J., at 7:30 p. m.

### MELROSE

A meeting of the Republican city committee will be held tonight upon call of President Leslie F. Keene for taking the first action of the committee towards conducting the local campaign. There are several Roosevelt men on the committee and action is to be taken regarding them.

Mayor Charles E. French will call a special meeting of the aldermen for Monday night to act upon election officers. Several changes were made in election officers by the mayor. It is probable that the nominations will be confirmed.

The factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company of this city and Malden will reopen after two weeks on Wednesday.

### WEYMOUTH

The Norfolk Club holds its annual outing at Plymouth Aug. 24.

Judge Albert E. Avery of the East Norfolk district court and Mrs. Avery are at Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Arthur H. Alden of the firm of Alden, Walker & Wilde and family are making an automobile tour through Maine.

### NORWOOD

Hilton Athletic Club has issued a call for candidates for its football team. Its team won every game but one last season, and expects to have as good an eleven in the field this season.

### ABINGTON

The Rev. G. B. Titus of West Bridgewater will preach at the North Baptist church Sunday.

### BEDFORD

The executive committee for Bedford's old home week celebration here Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, has been enlarged, and now includes these citizens: Irving L. Hodgdon (chairman of the selection), chairman; Lewis Pfeiffer, executive clerk; Henry D. Lyons, treasurer; George R. Blinn, squire; Dr. Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., chief marshal of parade; Sherman G. Rich, Capt. Fred F. Cook, Lieut. Sydney W. Young, Chief of Police Edward P. Kelley; Joseph H. Williams, Nathan H. Daniels, Charles W. Blake, Warren A. Cutler, John R. Comley, Fred B. Bartlett, Charles E. Williams and M. Bernard Webber.

### WOBURN

The Rev. A. J. Lindquist of Kane, Pa., is to preach at the Scandinavian Evangelical Free church, Sunday evening. He is a former pastor of the church.

The Rev. C. M. Ellenwood of Boston is to occupy the pulpit at the North Congregational church Sunday morning.

The state inspector has made an unfavorable report on the condition of the steam fire engine, which is declared to need repairs. The city council at a recent meeting made an appropriation of \$1500 for repairs to the steamer, but the Mayor has expressed his disapproval in a veto message to the council.

### WINCHESTER

The vacation schools closed today for the season. Exercises will be held this evening. Yesterday afternoon an exhibition of the work of the pupils was held, attended by the parents and friends, members of the teaching corps and pupils acting as ushers.

An exhibition of fireworks is to be given Sept. 2 on Manchester field by Ernest Borrelli, complimentary to the residents of the town.

### RANDOLPH

The Turner free public library will open Monday after having been closed since July 27. The annual examination of books has been made and many repairs made. Several new books have been added.

At a meeting of Capt. Horace Niles post W. R. C. last evening one candidate was installed.

### BRIDGEWATER

A bronze tablet in memory of John Edson, a former secretary and treasurer of Trinity church, will be installed soon on the south side of the church.

### MALDEN

Mayor George L. Farrell now has received letters of acceptance from President Taft, Congressman Ernest W. Roberts and Samuel W. McCall, Senator Henry C. Lodge and all of the prominent Malden public officials to participate in the Merchant's week celebration next month. Several of the fraternal societies are planning to hold conventions in the city during the week and will also entertain members of their orders from out of town during the week.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The last two union vacation services of the Arlington Heights Baptist, the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational and First Methodist Episcopal churches will be held on Aug. 18 and 25 in the latter church with the Rev. Drew T. Wyman, pastor of the Baptist church, in the pulpit. Sunday morning Mr. Wyman's subject will be: "The Exaction of Brotherhood in the Kingdom."

### BROOKLINE

After a session of six weeks the vacation schools closed Friday after a successful season. The three schools were thrown open for the use of children who wished to take part in the work, which included manual training, basket weaving, sewing, etc. Average daily attendance during the season was about 330 children, an increase over last year.

### WHITMAN

The board of registrars are to hold their last session before the time for filing nomination papers at the town office this evening.

Ex-Representative C. A. Harding has filed nomination papers for the Democratic nomination for senator in the First Plymouth district.

### ROCKLAND

The Democratic town committee has voted to increase its membership from 10 to 15.

Miss Louise Gallagher, a graduate of the State Normal School of Bridgewater '12, has been appointed a teacher in a school at Putnam, Conn.

### ARLINGTON

Prof. F. L. Anderson of the Newton Theological Institute will preach at the Arlington First Baptist church Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The church quartet will furnish the musical program.

### EVERETT

Announcement was made today by Alderman Fred C. Hanson that plans had been completed for a carnival of music, to be held Saturday afternoon and evening, Aug. 31, in Glendale park, when four brass bands are to take part in the program. The program as planned will be continuous from three o'clock in the afternoon until 10 p. m. Several Everett players and vocalists are to take part in the affair.

Abbie T. Usher tent, Daughters of Veterans, held their first meeting after the recess last evening. Plans were discussed for securing a new hall for the patriotic societies following the sale of Grand Army hall. There is some talk of holding a civic campaign for raising funds for the erection of a memorial hall similar to that in Melrose.

### MEDFORD

At the Craddock school building yesterday afternoon an exhibition by the pupils of the vacation schools was given, more than 500 people attending. There were examples of every pupil's work shown in manual training, loyds, sewing, cooking and the usual school subjects. The pupils in the higher grades of the school acted as ushers while a chorus of children rendered a musical program. Certificates were awarded to 200 pupils for successfully completing the course, it being the largest number in the history of the schools.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Baptist church is to be raised and a new vestry added. The expense will be borne by the Brotherhood of the church. The Brotherhood will conduct a lawn fete Labor day.

West Bridgewater grange met Friday evening and a proposition was received to exhibit at the annual fair of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society at Halifax next month.

### QUINCY

The Town River Yacht Club is preparing to hold an illumination and water carnival on Thursday evening.

Ex-City Clerk Charles J. McGillvray has announced that he is a candidate for representative in the sixth Norfolk district.

### WALPOLE

The assessors have so far completed their work as to be able to announce the tax rate will be \$15.30 on the \$1000.

## MISSOURI STILL HAS AN ABUNDANT IRON SUPPLY

State Geologist Says the Reason Production Has Fallen Off Is Because the Smelting Facilities Are Not Adequate to Develop Deposits

JEFFERSON CITY — Prof. H. A. Buehler, state geologist, in a report to Governor Hadley which covers more than 430 printed pages, does not agree with the theory that the iron deposits of this state have practically been exhausted. This report deals alone with iron ores and contains figures and facts up to February of the present year. As near as Professor Buehler could learn, the state has produced 9,134,624 tons of iron ore, valued at \$32,576,048.

The presence of iron ore in Missouri is mentioned in the report of Marquette on his voyage down the Mississippi river in 1673. He described a deposit he examined in the southeast corner of Perry county as consisting of several "veins of ore and a bed of foot thick, and one sees large masses of it united with pebbles."

The first furnace was erected in Iron county in 1815 and the ore was obtained from Shepherd mountain. Speaking of this incident Professor Buehler says: "Although the brown ores were the first to be discovered and were, in part, much nearer to the Mississippi river, the specular hematite of the St. Francois mountains and the red and blue specular hematites of the central Ozarks were the first to be generally utilized, chiefly due to their higher grade. The first attempt to utilize the red and specular hematite of the central Ozarks was in 1819-20.

"Not until the opening of the large deposits at Iron mountain and Pilot knob, between 1845 and 1850, did Missouri obtain very great importance in the iron industry. In the next 30 years Missouri became an important iron center. The state held this position until 1888, when there was a sharp decline in production. That decline may be attributed chiefly to the exhaustion of the more high grade ores at Pilot knob and Iron mountain and in the central Ozarks. About that time there was a rapid decline in the price of iron ore, due chiefly to the discovery of high grade Bessemer ore in the Lake Superior regions and which could be mined at a very low cost.

"Not until the last decade have the brown ores attracted any considerable

attention. They occur abundantly in the southern part of the state.

"At the present time there is only one iron furnace in blast in this state. It is located at Sligo, Dent county. It is so situated as to absorb the output of the central ore district, but is not available for the ores of southeast Missouri.

"The furnace of the St. Louis Blast Furnace Company, located in South St. Louis, until recently took most of the ore mined in southeast Missouri. This furnace went out of blast in August, 1911, and since that time southeast Missouri has been without furnace facilities. This fact has necessitated the closing down of all the limonite deposits of the southeast district. The ore from Pilot Knob is being shipped to smelters in Ohio.

"The most important factor in the revival of the iron industry in the state is adequate smelting facilities for the ores of southeastern Missouri. The development of these deposits in the last few years has materially increased the yearly output of the state. The numerous deposits, when properly developed, are capable of maintaining a yearly tonnage equal to, if not greater, than the former annual production of the state."

The greatest production of the state in any one year was in 1871, when ore valued at \$15,693,470 was marketed. That has dwindled down to an annual output in 1910 of \$169,186.

## RETAIL BUTCHERS TO OPEN STORE

Retail butchers of the West End are to open a meat store on Parkman street in opposition to the cooperative meat stores. The leaders of the cooperative plan had leased the Parkman street store for \$18 per month and planned to open it Monday, but the retail men offered the owner \$21 a month for the same store.

At sundown this evening, the end of the Jewish Sabbath, the stores in the West End, Malden and Chelsea will open for business and each will sell, it is expected, about 4000 pounds of meat.

## LEWIS PARCELS POST AMENDMENT WIDENS SERVICE

WASHINGTON—The Bourne parcels post plan as embraced in the Senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill was rejected Friday by the House of Representatives. In its place the House substituted the more radical plan embodied in an amendment offered by Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, who is recognized in the House as an authority on the subject of parcels post and the express systems of the country. The Lewis compromise was adopted by a vote of 143 to 86. Then the bill was sent into conference by a vote of 220 to 0, with instructions to the House conferees to insist upon the Lewis compromise amendment and to oppose all other Senate amendments to the postoffice bill.

The Bourne bill included fourth-class mail matter only, which would have excluded agricultural products, books, etc. The Lewis compromise includes agricultural products and all matter shipped by the express companies. The Bourne bill denied the great C. O. D. privilege and also the right of indemnification by insurance for injured or lost shipments. The Lewis compromise accords those rights.

## FIXERS' DEMANDS MET PARTIALLY

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—At a meeting of the Loom Fixers' Union on Friday night the members of the union, who held a conference with Agent Walter H. Langshaw of the Dartmouth mill on Tuesday reported.

It had been reported that the strike of the Loom Fixers' Union against the Dartmouth mill would be declared off. This was not done.

The report was that the delegates were satisfied that Mr. Langshaw had conceded most of the principal grievances.

The strike committee of the I. W. W. on Friday appealed for funds in consequence of the weavers' strike in 12 New

## WILL CONSTRUCT ROAD

PLYMOUTH—After 40 years rail communication to the southward from this town at last seems assured. At the annual meeting of the Plymouth & Sandwich Company this week it was determined to construct the road from Fresh pond to connect at Buzzards Bay station of the N. E., N. H. & H. railroad with the New Bedford, Middleboro & Onset trolley road.



## COLONEL ROOSEVELT ARRIVES IN BOSTON TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page one)

Hampshire (if he is present), Charles S. Bird, Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Arthur D. Hill and others.

Directly after speaking Colonel Roosevelt will leave for Boston to keep his engagement on Boston Common. The committee have arranged to have a band concert from 6 o'clock until the colonel's arrival and it is expected that a large crowd will be gathered to greet him.

The committee who will receive Colonel Roosevelt upon his arrival at Revere includes prominent workers in the third party cause from all sections of the state as follows:

Lawrence G. Brooks, Cambridge; G. T. Sleeper, Winthrop; Frank W. Frisbee, North Andover; Raymond P. Delano, Dorchester; Mrs. Bancroft Abbott, Watertown; Wendell Thore, Boston; C. E. Ware, Boston; R. A. Wood, Cambridge; J. J. Slattery, Dorchester; Robert Dean, Fall River; Archibald St. George, Fall River; Saverio Romano, Boston; John Martin, North Adams; Arthur R. Henderson, Cambridge; Ralph W. Dennen, Gloucester; Benjamin Pearson, Newburyport; Dr. Daniel Brown, Brockton; Frank Morrill, Norwood; Lynn M. Ranger, Lynn; George Coates, Lynn; Joseph Lussier, Holyoke; William N. Osgood, Lowell; Daniel T. Callahan, Charlestown; Mrs. Richard W. Child, Cohasset; Mrs. C. S. Millett, Brockton; Dr. Fred Glazier, Hudson; Dr. Estey, Attleboro; Octave La Riviere, Springfield; Max Mitchell, Boston; M. H. Gulesian, Boston; Dr. Julius Quist, Worcester; Charles W. Emerson, Charlotte, Vt.; John G. Johnson, Quincy; Robert J. Tillotson, Lenox; Stephen E. French, Orange; Elihu D. Stone, Dorchester; D. W. Gaskill, Blackstone; Charles H. Davis, Yarmouth; Burton W. Potter, Worcester; William F. Sellers, Lawrence; Charles G. Williamson, Brockton; James W. O'Brien, South Boston; Archibald Grimke, Boston; the Rev. G. N. Tegnell, Springfield; Cassius Ward, Roxbury; J. M. Linscott, Brookline; George U. C. Crocker, Boston; John W. Vaughn, Boston.

## COL. ROOSEVELT OPENS CAMPAIGN AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Colonel Roosevelt opened his campaign here Friday night. The colonel in an address at Infantry hall declared that he believed the Progressives would win by a handsome majority if they could get the people to realize what they were trying to accomplish.

The crowd that greeted Colonel Roosevelt when his train pulled into the station was a different crowd than they had ever seen before. Fully 7000 persons, many of them from the textile mills, many from the shops, lawyers, and business men crowded Exchange place, City square and Dorrance street, along which Colonel Roosevelt passed on his way to the hotel. They blocked the pathway twice and demanded a speech before the short journey was finished. The loudest cheers came when he attacked the "rule of the bosses," and appealed for aid in bringing about the rule of the people.

Colonel Roosevelt made two addresses here, the first to a crowd of perhaps 1800 in Infantry hall, and the other before an overflow meeting at the opera house. In many respects the Infantry hall meeting was like the Progressive convention in Chicago. The meeting was opened with prayer, and the crowd joined in singing religious and patriotic songs. The colonel's address dealt principally with the need of leadership in the contest in Rhode Island and the tariff, but right at the start he tossed aside his manuscript and jumped into an explanation of the progressive movement, which he declared was not a one-man movement.

## BOSTON CHURCH FOLK AT CONCORD

CONCORD, Mass.—Members of St. Paul's church and other churches of Boston are to hold a conference at St. Andrews school through the courtesy of Thomas H. Eckfeldt, from Aug. 21 to Sept. 2. The afternoon will be devoted to recreation, games and walks while there will be brief conferences to bring out practical ways in which men present may help their own church.

Two addresses will be given, one by the Rev. Edmund S. Rousmanieff, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral of Boston. Music will be given under the direction of E. L. MacArthur of the Beethoven quartet of Boston.

### FARM FAIR DATE CHANGED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield Grange has appointed Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Sweetser, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Herrick, Miss Martha D. Wilson, Mrs. Julia L. Bartum and Lewis E. Carter to arrange the exhibit for the Quannapowitt Agricultural Association fair here in which five prizes aggregating \$275 will be awarded. Granges of this town, Woburn, Wilmington, North Reading and Saugus, comprising the Quannapowitt Circle, will compete. The association announces that the dates are changed to Sept. 17, 18 and 19, the Essex county fair being scheduled for the 24th, 25th and 26th.

## WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

## NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS TO HEAR GOV. WILSON

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson will speak to New Jersey Democrats here today. Special trains have been arranged to carry delegations and marching clubs from various parts of the state.

Democratic editors throughout the country soon may be invited to gather at Seagirt for a conference with Governor Wilson. Joseph E. Daniels, national committeeman from North Carolina and chairman of the committee on publicity, had a long talk with the Governor Friday night, in which he broached the plan for a meeting of editors of Democratic and independent papers, the time to be fixed to coincide with the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York next month.

William G. McAdoo, vice chairman of the campaign committee, also saw the Governor.

The Governor announced that he had accepted an invitation to speak on Aug. 19 before the Platt Deutscher Volkfest Verein at Hoboken, N. J., and also would make an address at the New York state fair at Syracuse, Sept. 12.

## PRESIDENT TAFT ASKS "BOLTERS" TO LEAVE PARTY

WASHINGTON—Addressing the Maryland Republican Editorial Association in the East room of the White House Friday, President Taft criticized electors who would betray a trust, and rebuked those leaders who until recently had declared themselves as progressive Republicans, but who, owing to the organization of a third party, he said, are afraid openly to declare themselves in favor of either the nominee of the Republican party or the nominee of the "bolters," as he termed the newly formed Progressives.

Mr. Taft declared that "those who are not with us are against us," adding that the Republican party stands for the maintenance of the constitution and for "progress along the lines that the constitution indicates," for the maintenance of a protective "tariff system which shall preserve business as it is conducted, and shall secure as high wages as possible to the wage earners, and a reasonable profit to those who invest their capital."

Some of the editors told the President that either they electors chosen for the Republican ticket in Maryland would declare their intention to support him or a new state convention would be held to make new selections. He said he felt sure Maryland would take long steps in the right direction.

## REVERE NAMES TOWN COMMITTEE

Revere Progressives concluded the organization of their town committee Friday night by naming the following: Precinct 1, John H. Boddington, Ralph T. Kimball, Moses Mischel, John C. Pirie and John H. Boddington Jr.; precinct 2, Clarence E. Clisbee, Edward F. Wallace, Bayard C. Taylor, Eliphalet A. Loud and Howard H. Trask; precinct 3, Walter F. Baker, James W. West, Fred R. S. Benson, Lester L. Hartwell and Charles W. Baker; precinct 4, William M. Hill, George T. Hodgdon, James Robinson, William J. Stanton and Charles H. Crowther.

### WAKEFIELD HAS TWO CANDIDATES

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Charles S. Young, secretary of the selectmen for two years, has taken out nomination papers as a Democrat for senator from the sixth Middlesex district. This makes the second candidate for senator from this town, former Representative E. C. Miller having announced himself for the Republican nomination. Mr. Young is so far without opposition. Mr. Miller is opposed by Representative Wilton B. Fay of Medford.

### CANDIDATES FILE PAPERS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Frank D. Peirce, chairman of the Lexington board of selectmen, has filed papers as a candidate for representative nomination to the twenty-ninth district. Augustus F. Crowley has announced his candidacy on the Democratic ticket. Henry C. Long has filed papers for the congressional nomination. Edwin C. Miller of Wakefield and Wilton B. Fay of Medford are to be candidates also.

### EVERETT OUTING PLANNED

The annual outing of the Everett Republican ward and city committee will be held Aug. 24 at Bass Point. Among those expected to speak are Senators Lodge and Crane, Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, former Speaker Joseph Walker, Col. Everett E. Benton, Councilor Alexander McGregor, Senator Claude L. Allen and William R. Evans, Jr., Lieut.-Col. William W. Stover will be toastmaster.

### PROGRESSIVE TALK PLANNED

WAVERTY, Mass.—"The Gospel of Progress and the Progressives' Gospel" will be the topic for the meeting under the auspices of the Progressive party tomorrow at 3 p. m. in Waverly hall.

### MR. COCHEMS CHAIRMAN

CHICAGO—Announcement was made Friday night at Progressive headquarters of the appointment of Henry M. Cochems of Milwaukee as chairman of the speaker's bureau for the presidential campaign.

## MR. HAMMOND HEADS COMMITTEE AT GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER.—At a meeting of the Republican city committee Friday night John Hays Hammond was elected chairman of the committee without opposition. Ralph W. Dennen, chairman for the past seven years, presented his resignation. Mr. Dennen has joined the Progressive wing.

Mr. Hammond, in a short speech, thanked the committee for its confidence in him and said he appreciated its importance and the opportunity to do good. He reiterated his statement of several weeks ago that the bosses had taken possession of the state party to the exclusion of all save a chosen few and had rapidly been converting Massachusetts into a Democratic state. These bosses, Mr. Hammond declared, must go and the Republican party might survive, and, therefore, the bosses must be thrust to the rear.

## GOV. JOHNSON TO GO ON STUMP

NEW YORK—Senator Dixon, at Progressive national headquarters, Friday received a telegram from Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, Progressive nominee for Vice-President, announcing that he would leave California Aug. 27, and for 60 days thereafter devote his entire time to the campaign.

### MR. TORREY TO ENTER CONTEST

Walter R. Torrey of Norwell has made the announcement that he intends to enter the congressional contest in the next sixteenth district. His formal announcement declaring for the Roosevelt platform and Progressive principles will be made early next week.

### PROGRESSIVES ORGANIZE

METHUEN, Mass.—Methuen Republicans, who constitute a majority in one of the largest towns in the state, have organized into a Progressive party. James W. Riley is president of the club.

## AWAITS DECISION OF THE ELEVATED

District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier is awaiting a reply from the Elevated officials to his letter asking the company to take back all the men whose cases resulted in a record other than a verdict of "guilty." He wants to dispose of nearly 100 cases without trial by not pressing complaints and making other dispositions of them, but if he should do so the men in every instance would lose their jobs, because under the agreement all men under charges were not to be reinstated until acquitted.

If the company insists upon enforcing the terms of the agreement, it is the purpose of the prosecuting attorney to send all the cases to trial. This course would seriously tie up the courts. Judge Dana was assigned for the sitting this month, which usually lasts less than a week, and he may object to sitting longer, but the district attorney will insist upon the immediate continuous trial of all the cases.

## DESTROYERS OFF FOR MANEUVERS

Five torpedo boat destroyers of the fourth division have left the Charlestown navy yard to participate in the maneuvers near New York. The vessels include the Trippe, Ammen, Patterson, Monaghan and Walke. The ships are all oil burners and 85,000 gallons of oil have been taken. The fleet is in command of Lieut. Com. J. F. Luby and is heading for Long Island sound.

### FREIGHT HANDLERS JOIN STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Several hundred handlers on Friday joined the strikers who left the docks to enforce their demands for an increase in wages from 33 to 35 cents an hour and better working conditions. It is estimated that 1500 men are now out. No freight was moved on the Erie, Mutual, Anchor line, Lehigh Valley, New York Central and western transit piers.

## LONG BURIED SILVER COINS UNEARTHED BY HORSE ON CANADIAN FARM

OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—While a horse was being driven over a newly broken field on John McEwen's farm in the Rideau canal district, on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence river on Friday, six pieces of silver fell from his hoof. Colonel Conlin and John Doran, who were driving, jumped into the horse's tracks and, digging with their hands, turned up 143 coins—three Spanish pieces, one British, one five-franc piece, and 140 United States half dollars. The coins have been placed with the police. They date from 1805 to 1828 and were found in straight rows, standing on edge but three inches underground.

Workmen who built the Rideau canal were paid in American silver, which was sent to the canal district in kegs. Some of this was lost and never recovered. It is believed the money found on Friday is that lost 80 years ago.

## BAY STATE TEACHERS TO DEVOTE WEEK TO SCHOOL DISCUSSION

(Continued from page one)

guidance of teachers and methods of instruction in high schools.

In the primary section "Anecdotes and Letter Writing" will be taken up by Susan G. Lombard, North Adams, and "How to Teach Figuring" by Rosa E. Searle, North Adams. "How to Use a Text Book in Geography" will be explained by Hannah E. Waterman, North Adams, and "History" will be discussed by Mabel A. Hill, Lowell. "Physical Exercises in the School Room," illustrated, is to be given by Margaret R. Gallon. Trips to stores, banks, offices and to inspect home gardens will be made in the afternoon.

"The Rural School as a Social Force," illustrated, will be discussed in the evening by Dr. David Snedden, Hannah P. Waterman, William E. Riley.

Friday will be the final day of the summer school, when the following subjects will come up for discussion: "History," Miss Mabel Hill of Lowell; "Local Geography," Nellie H. Cole, North Adams; "Map Study," Hannah P. Waterman, North Adams; "Language Lessons from Experiences," William E. Riley, Lowell, and "Bulb Growing, Indoors and Out," Roland W. Guss, North Adams.

Trips will be made to shops and mills in the afternoon. A gramophone concert and dancing are scheduled for the evening.

Each day of the school games and folk dances will be presented by Annie C. Skeele; basketry, weaving and knitting by Anna J. Lamphier and paper construction by Rosa E. Searle, all of North Adams. There will also be outdoor sports and car trips for the visitors.

## VETOS OF THE STEEL AND IRON MEASURES SUSTAINED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—The Senate voted Friday to sustain the vetoes of the President on the wool and metal tariff revision bills. On the wool bill the motion to override the President did not even obtain a majority. On neither measure did the vote approach the necessary two-thirds.

Senator Simmons called up the metal bill, which was first disposed of. Without debate a roll call vote was taken and 32 senators voted in favor of overriding the veto, while 38 voted against passage. No Republicans voted to pass the bill.

Senator La Follette made the motion to re-pass the wool bill. He asserted that the bill was a protective tariff measure and was framed according to the tariff board's report on the wool industry. He analyzed the report of the tariff board and compared it with the bill. Senator La Follette asserted that the failure of the President to accept the judgment of Congress was a usurpation of power.

Senator Heyburn answered Mr. La Follette and criticized the bill as a Democratic measure. When the vote tally was taken 39 senators voted in favor of passing the bill and 36 against it. The following Republicans voted with the Democrats to override the wool veto: Brewster, Clapp, Crawford, La Follette, Poinsett and Works.

## TYPOS CONDEMN CHICAGO STRIKE

CLEVELAND, O.—Delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union on Friday unanimously indorsed officers and executive council and the officers and executive council of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union in their attitude toward the Chicago pressmen's strike.

The striking pressmen were condemned by the investigating committee for having refused to accept proffered arbitration and for having sought to involve the International Typographical Union and Allied Trades Unions. The stereotypers in Chicago were found guilty by the committee of having violated contracts, and the strike order itself was denounced.

The women's auxiliary concluded its work without having adjusted the difficulties caused by the walkout of Mrs. Frank Long of Cincinnati, secretary and treasurer.

### NEW DEBUSSY CONCERTO

George Copeland, the pianist, is said to have studied with Claude Debussy this summer a piano concerto which the French composer has lately written, with the view of playing the work at its first presentation. Mr. Copeland after leaving Paris in the middle of the summer went to Italy. It is expected that arrangements will be made for the Boston pianist to perform the solo part in the Debussy concerto with an American orchestra when the work has its original production.

### YOUNG LAW STUDENT FLIES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Grover C. Bergdoll, 19, law student at the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of a wealthy Philadelphia family, accomplished an aeroplane flight with a passenger from Philadelphia to Atlantic City Friday, landing easily. Bergdoll maintained an average speed of 50 miles an hour.

## Our Efficient Order Department Makes It Possible for Out-of-Town Patrons to Purchase Here By Mail or Telephone With Complete Satisfaction

No matter where you may be—whether at the shore, in the mountains for a summer outing, or at your own home—you can shop here easily and with the assurance of obtaining utmost value for your expenditure. Every mail or telephone order for goods is given the immediate attention of one of our experienced house shoppers, who selects the merchandise carefully and forwards it promptly.

This fact is of especial interest to the thousands from other parts of the country who annually spend a portion of the summer in New England and who recognize the advantages that exist for the patrons of any store the size and character of Jordan Marsh Company

We deliver purchases of 1.00 or more (housefurnishings excepted) free of charge in Massachusetts; of 5.00 or more (no exceptions) anywhere in New England. Bulky articles sent to nearest railroad freight station, and smaller articles by express or mail at our discretion.

## Jordan Marsh Company

## BRITISH STEAMER'S FIRST VOYAGE TO PORT OF BOSTON

Thirteen days from Rotterdam is the record of the maiden voyage of the British steamer Shahristan, Capt. James Hudson, which arrived here today. She is a British steamer, has a Persian name, is chartered by a Dutch line and runs to American ports.

Completed the latter part of July she left the builders' yards at West Hartlepool, went to Rotterdam and loaded about 3000 tons of general merchandise for this port and Philadelphia. Her sailing port is given as Swansea and she has been chartered by the Holland American line for one year.

Unfavorable conditions were encountered the first three days out, and on the third day the eccentric rod became bent. The vessel laid to for 15 hours. Capt. Hudson said the vessel would have been in Friday morning were it not for the delay and adverse conditions.

A sister ship of the Shahristan, the Arabistan, has been in commission three months in the East India trade.

## RYE BEACH HOTEL IS A TOTAL LOSS

RYE BEACH, N. H.—Marden hotel, a three-story frame structure, was totally destroyed by fire early today at an estimated loss of \$20,000. All of the 50 guests, the proprietor, Mrs. H. A. Dennison, and the servants escaped. Some personal effects were saved.

The hand engine, purchased this spring, and a chemical engine summoned from Portsmouth, N. H., confined the fire to the hotel. The fire was extinguished about 6 o'clock. The guests now are staying in the various cottages and hotels.

A. J. Drake of the Drake house took three of the Marden guests. He said that he believed the hotel would be rebuilt as soon as possible.

## DARROW'S CASE IN JURY'S HANDS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—In the case of Clarence S. Darrow, charged with jury bribery, District Attorney Fredericks did not conclude the argument for the prosecution until late Friday and Judge Hutton delivered his instructions to the jury at 9:18 a. m.

### SHIRLEY HISTORY RECALLED

At the annual exhibition of the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association in Deane Winthrop house, Winthrop, a collection is shown that relates to the Point Shirley fishing enterprise of 1753, when a number of Boston merchants bought 140 acres of the Governor's land and built houses, a church and other buildings and named the place for Governor Shirley.

## GREAT INCREASE IN APPLE CROP SHOWN

Latest advices from various parts of the country regarding the enormous apple crop have been collected and compiled by Louis W. DePasse, chief statistician of the Chamber of Commerce, and his report was issued today.

The largest gain is in the middle and far West. New England is about the same as last year, while Virginia gained and West Virginia lost. Taking the United States as a whole, the increase over last year is about 35 per cent.

The figures show that Massachusetts is somewhat lighter, but the New England loss is more than made up by the increase in New Hampshire.

In the state of New York, the Hudson river districts figure 50 to 60 per cent less, but the western sections of the state are 25 per cent more.

Reports from Michigan are that the crop there is 50 to 60 per cent more than last year, while from the middle West come assurances that the crop is 40 per cent heavier this season.

Virginia reports a one third gain and West Virginia a one third loss. States in the far West have by far the biggest crop ever known in the so-called "box apples" section. The promise is for a yield more than double that of last year. Canada reports 60 per cent more than last year.

### KENYON BILL PASSES

WASHINGTON—The Senate Friday passed the Kenyon freight classification bill, which would empower the interstate commerce commission to determine what will be a just and reasonable uniform classification of freight shipments, both individual and joint, and to make orders requiring carriers to adopt the approved classification. The bill now goes to the House.

### MR. WICKERSHAM ELECTED

CORDOVA, Alaska—With but 10 important precincts reported James Wickersham, Progressive candidate for Congress, has 2419 votes; W. A. Gilmore, Republican, 1379; Kasis Krucaunas, Socialist, 1311; Robert W. Jennings, Democratic, 931; Martin Harris, independent, Democrat, 209.

### GOWING FAMILY TO MEET

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Members of the Gowing Family Association, who reside in Wakefield, Woburn, Wilmington, Reading and Somerville, received Friday night notices of the twenty-fourth annual reunion, to be held in Thompson's grove at Silver lake, Wilmington, next Thursday.

### GIVE UP SHOE TRUST PLAN

Formation of a \$30,000,000 shoe manufacturing trust from a number of "selected" New England concerns has been given up by the promoter, according to a report current among the trade which implies that the refusal of the W. H. McElwain company to become interested is the cause.

## GOVERNOR MAY GO TO BEDFORD OLD HOME WEEK

BEDFORD, Mass.—The executive committee for the Bedford old home celebration expects Governor Foss and his staff to be present Labor day, Sept. 2, to review the parade and make an inspection of the Lexington Minute Men under the command of Maj. Alfred Pierce and Adj. George F. Reed.

On Aug. 31 there will be athletic sports and contests on Page field and a band concert in the evening. On Sunday, Sept. 1, it is planned to hold religious exercises in a large tent. On Labor day there will be a parade, in which members of the George G. Meade post 119, G. A. R., of Lexington, the Minute Men, the boy scouts of Concord and the Bedford fire department will take part.

Dr. Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., will be chief marshal of the parade. The military committee comprises Capt. Fred F. Cook, Lieut. Sydney W. Young and Lieut. William McLaughlin.

## MANY PASSENGERS ON WAY TO PORT

In the next 48 hours three foreign passenger liners are expected to arrive at this port. Wireless advices received today from the Leyland liner Bohemian give her position at 3 p. m. Friday as 540 miles east of Boston Lightship. She is expected to dock early Sunday morning from Liverpool with 95 cabin passengers. No word has been received from the Parisian since Friday, when she was reported 200 miles northeast of Cape Race in thick fog. It is thought she will be in early Monday morning from Glasgow with 114 cabins and 119 steerage passengers. The Red Star liner Marquette is also due Monday from Antwerp with 110 cabin passengers.

Next Thursday the White Star liner Arabie is due with 120 saloon, 245 second cabin and 355 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown.

### HOLD WESTWOOD FAIR

WESTWOOD, Mass.—Under the auspices of Westwood grange an agricultural fair was held today. There was an exhibit of cattle, horses, polo ponies and swine, poultry, fancy work, fruit, vegetables, cookery, flowers and general farm produce. Those making the best exhibits in the several classes received silver cups and ribbons.

### READVILLE STRIKE OVER

Adjustment of the one point at issue between the molders and the management of the Sturtevant Blower Works at Readville has been effected and the 100 men who were out will return to work Monday. There are still five or six foundries where strikes are on and others are to be called out, according to William John, organizer.

### MERCHANTS PLAN FASHION SHOW

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The dry goods merchants of San Francisco decided to hold a fall fashion show in San Francisco on Sept. 5, 6 and 7.



# Boston's New Theater to Open

**ST. JAMES THEATER  
HAS SINGLE BALCONY  
YET WILL SEAT 1807**

New Structure Combines Improved New Ideas in Playhouse Building With Spaciousness and Simplicity

**ALL CHAIRS ALIKE**

Spaciousness, comfort, simple elegance, these are the impressions left by an inspection of the new St. James theater, Huntington and Massachusetts avenues, which will be opened Friday evening, Aug. 30, with a first class stock company.

M. H. Gulesian, manager of the company, was his own contractor, as he has for years been a real estate operator and builder. With not the slightest attempt at luxurious effect, he has constructed a playhouse that experts pronounce a model.

It is unique in Boston in having but one balcony, a form of construction that is just coming in, and which enables those sitting in the back row of the orchestra to see nearly the whole proscenium arch, owing to the hanging of the balcony several feet higher than is customary.

The orchestra seats 850 and the balcony 885. Occupants of the 25 cent places will be just as comfortably seated as those in the 81 section, for the same type of seat has been used throughout. Each of the 12 boxes seats six, bringing the total seating capacity to 1807.

The auditorium is laid out on the wide, comparatively shallow lines of the newest theater construction, and the end seats come well within the line of the 42 foot proscenium opening. This, with the well calculated pitch of the two floors promise an unobstructed and comprehensive view of the stage from every seat in the house, for there are no pillars.

Peabody & Sterns, the architects, developed the decoration on a scheme of paneling. This gives a highly varied, yet essentially unified effect that is most pleasing. This should make the stage pictures appear unusually graceful by contrast. After much investigation Mr. Gulesian adopted old gold for the paneling against a base of cream. A single type of pendant bronze lamp is used throughout the house. A circle of these lamps hangs from the ceiling instead of a chandelier.

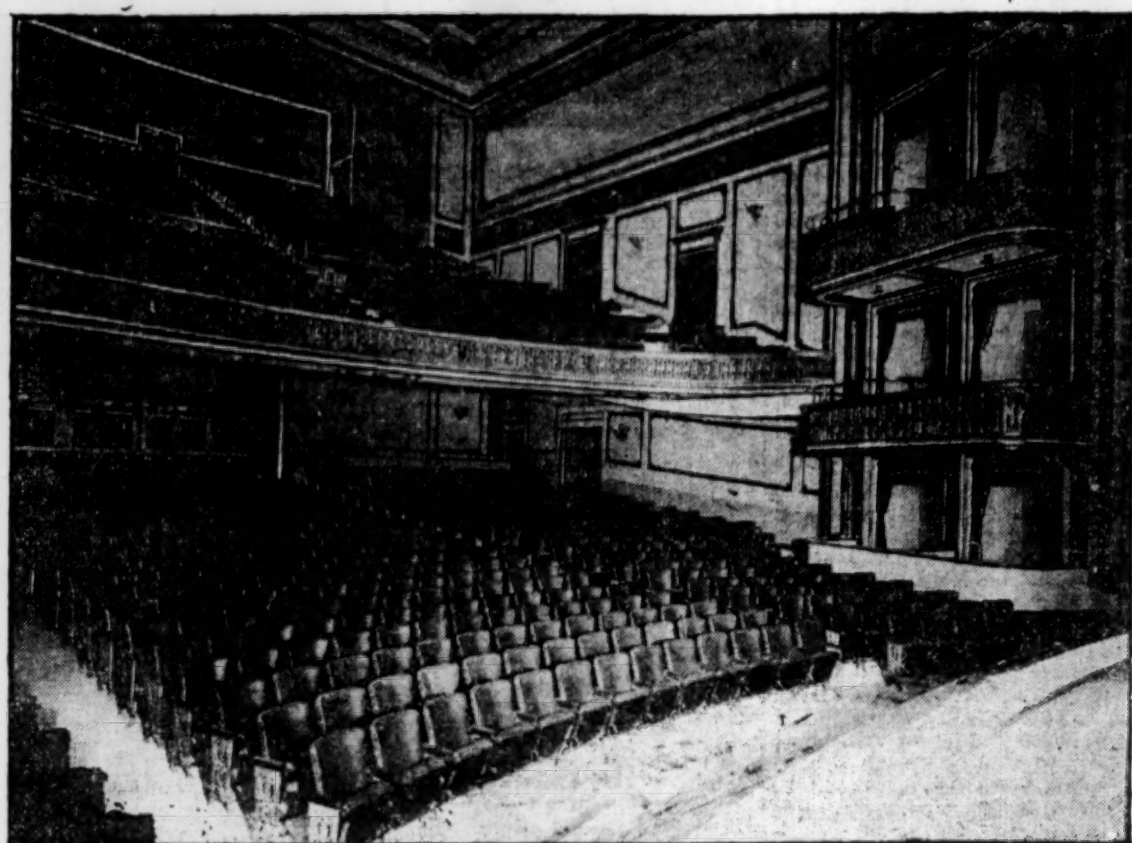
The boxes are draped in garnet and crimson carpets cover the aisles, foyer, and the arcade on the balcony floor. Here it is proposed to have afternoon teas, and on the broad private sidewalk in front of the theater, an outdoor cafe amidst bay trees and flowering plants is planned for the evening patrons.

Ansel Cook of New York is the painter of the curtain, a graceful scene, possibly in medieval Germany, with a troubadour playing for the entertainment of two fashionably dressed ladies. They are seated near a colonnade, in a luxuriant garden, and blue water stretches away to the base of mountain, which is topped by a castle.

This curtain lifts straight up toward the gridiron, which is 82 feet above the stage. The stage itself is 39 feet wide by 80 feet deep, sufficient to accommodate the biggest spectacles. There is ample space at each side to handle scenery.

Provision has been made, too, for the performance of light opera, for in the orchestra pit, which is sunk two feet, there is room to seat 40 musicians. Instead of the old fashioned traps, the floor of the stage is laid out in a series of

**AUDITORIUM OF NEW THEATER FROM THE STAGE**



Conspicuous is the single wide, deep balcony, which seats 885, and the paneling scheme of decoration which is used throughout the structure

sliding board floorings, which permit the making of a trap at any desired point.

The balcony is reached by way of two broad flights. Portraits of Bernhardt, Jefferson, and other famous players are to be on the walls. The landings are connected by a roomy arcade. This will provide the balcony patrons with a promenade. The 12 panels are to be set with tall mirrors.

The box office is at the right end of the long arcade which formerly admitted to Chickering hall, and the patron will pass a double line of panels containing framed portraits of the members of the company. Here the same cream tint is used on the walls. Bright gold is used instead of dull for the framing of the panels.

The check room and ladies' retiring room are at the right of the foyer and are spacious and completely fitted. The gentlemen's room and toilet below are of concrete, even to the long comfortable seats. The whole may be cleansed by the simple process of turning on the hose.

Concrete and steel construction have been used throughout, and since there are open spaces on all four sides of the structure, the natural ventilation could scarcely be bettered. Between the acts broad doors and windows may be opened, flooding the house with daylight at matinees and completely changing the air in a few moments. All the dressing rooms are large, all contain running water and are lighted by large outside windows.

The audience, it is estimated, could leave the house in one minute, for the whole lower floor opens immediately upon the passageway between the theater and Horticultural hall, and the balcony patrons have four stairways for descent. Besides there are emergency exits at every level on the sides and back of the structure. In summer the doors will be kept closed and the house cooled to 65 degrees by the release of cold air through the ducts of the "mushroom" system used for heating in the winter.

The public is somewhat acquainted with the company which includes Katherine Grey, Ethel Grey Terry, Kate Ryan, Robert T. Haines, Theodore Friebe, Dudley Hawley and Charles Abbe. The plays selected will display the talents of the company to the best advantage.

Among the offerings of the beginning of the season are "The New York Idea," "Thais," "Don," "The Great Divide" and "The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

## BIGGER BREAKWATER AT CRISTOBAL, C. Z., TO FACILITATE DOCKAGE

COLON, C. Z.—In the plans for the permanent terminal docks at Cristobal, provision is made for two docks and five piers in connection with a breakwater.

Present requirements only call for the construction of two docks and one pier, or about 3500 lineal feet of dock front, and work on this part of the project has been in progress since July, 1911.

The plans called for the construction of a breakwater 2000 feet long and authority has recently been granted by the chairman and chief engineer for the extension of this breakwater 1200 feet, which will bring its total length to 3200 feet. The extension is made primarily for the purpose of affording additional protection to the end of pier 17 in periods of rough weather, and it will also serve as a means of connection with the other piers when it becomes necessary to build them at some future time.

The extension of the breakwater can be accomplished more economically now than when the present work is completed and the organization disbanded. There is plenty of suitable material still available in the borrow pits which have been opened up east of the Cristobal railroad yard.

### VOLUNTEERS GIVE OUTING

The Volunteers of America Friday sent a party of boys, girls and mothers to Franklin park for a day's outing. The Boston Elevated Company furnished transportation.

## NEW LOCAL PLAYHOUSE SEASON READY TO OPEN WITH TWO FARCES

The local theatrical season opens Monday evening with two farces new to Boston. The Majestic will entertain with "The Million," and the Park will offer May Robson in "A Night Out." The Shubert opens Aug. 26 with "Over Night" instead of Aug. 19 as first announced.

### MAJESTIC THEATER

"The Million" ran five months last season in New York, a success perhaps unexpected, in view of the familiar nature of the plot, which has to do with the amusing chase of the entire cast through four acts of complications, in pursuit of a winning lottery ticket. The ticket was

## CINCINNATI VARSITY PLANS TO CONSTRUCT THREE NEW BUILDINGS

CINCINNATI—Trustees of the University of Cincinnati have decided the manner of expending the proceeds of the \$550,000 bond issue recently authorized by council. A large portion of the money will go toward the erection of a combined gymnasium and industrial training arts building for women.

The gymnasium will be utilized for more than exercise. The courses will include one of normal physical training, equipping the students for teaching according to the modern methods that have come into vogue.

Two other buildings will be erected with the funds that will soon be available. For a chemical laboratory \$250,000 will be spent and a large amount will be used for a large auditorium that will be erected on the site of the old power house, immediately to the rear of McKicken hall.

According to President Dahney, the University of Cincinnati is in need of a new chemical laboratory. The present chemical department was designed for one third the number of students now enrolled at the university. The new building will be entirely modern in laboratory construction.

The new auditorium will seat the full student body of the university, which is almost 1500, and will be used for all gatherings of the students and members of the faculty. It will also afford an adequate hall for the public lectures given at the university. An important addition will be the "commons," which will be on the ground floor of the new auditorium. Because of the position of the university it has heretofore been difficult for the students to find a convenient place to have luncheon. In the future it will not be necessary for the 1500 matriculates and the faculty to leave the grounds. The "commons" may also be used by college clubs and the alumni for dinners and other social purposes.

A part of the money to be derived from the bond issue will be used to renovate the ventilation systems of McKicken, Hanna and Cunningham halls.

### HOPE FOR CHEAPER GAS

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The people of this town are looking for a reduction in the price of gas, for in its report for July, the Arlington Gas Light Company says that it sold 1,500,000 more feet of gas this year than during the same month last year, which makes citizens believe that a reduction should be made with such an increase in the profits. The gas company now supplies with gas the towns of Arlington, Winchester, Belmont and Lexington.

placed by a needy sculptor in his blue blouse and forgotten until news comes that it is the winning number, just after a visitor to the studio has walked off with the blouse. Taylor Holmes plays the sculptor. Others in the cast are Edwin Forsberg, Paul Ker, Charles Trowbridge, Donald McDonald, Eulalie Jensen, Helen Luttrell and Kenyon Bishop.

### PARK THEATER

In "A Night Out" at the Park theater Monday evening Miss May Robson will display her comic talents in the role of grandmother who desires to investigate the way in which her grandsons spend their time in New York city. This leads to an escapade involving grandma herself. The play is said to be very funny. The star's support includes Jack Storey, Paul Decker, George Hall, John Rowe, Lewis E. Farmer, Eddie Leaman, Faye Cusick, Lotta Blake, Louise Rand, Edith Conard and Margaret Boland.

### CASTLE SQUARE OPENING

The fifth season at the Castle Square theater under the direction of John Craig will begin Monday afternoon and evening, Aug. 26, with performances of A. E. W. Mason's comedy, "Green Stockings," which was played by Margaret Anglin two seasons ago. This is one of the cleverest of modern light comedies and it will give a good start for the new season at the Castle Square. Mr. Craig and Mary Young will head the company which includes old favorites and several new members.

### NORUMBEGA PARK

For the coming week in the open-air theater at Norumbega park the manager

## LONG A POPULAR COMEDienne



Miss May Robson, star of "A Night Out," opening the Park theater Monday evening

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

## Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

## August Clearance Sale

Men's Outing, Norfolk & Three-Piece Suits Reduced to

**\$12.50, \$14.50 and \$18.50**

Special Line of Custom Made Suits, made from Suit Ends from our Custom Department, original prices \$38 to \$45. Now **\$24.50**

Final Reductions on High Grade Furnishings

Men's 50c Washable Ties.....2 for 25c

Men's 50c Silk Ties.....25c

\$1.00 and \$1.50 Knitted Neckwear.....55c

\$2.00 and \$2.50 Knitted Neckwear.....\$1.15

\$1.15, \$1.50 and \$1.65 French Cuff Shirts..65c and 85c

\$3.50 Silk Shirts.....\$1.85

Stiff Cuff Shirts reduced to....85c, \$1.15 and \$1.35

Boys' Washable Suits Reduced

Russian and Sailor Styles that were \$1.50 to \$2.50. Now **75c and 95c**

Washable Norfolk Suits in Khaki and Crash, reduced to **\$1.95 and \$2.95**

407-409-411 Washington St., Boston

## FORTNIGHTLY CLUB VACATION SCHOOL CLOSSES WITH EXHIBIT



Needlework class in vacation school conducted by the Fortnightly Club at Winchester, Mass.

BRINGING to a close the six happy weeks of play and work they had together, the 200 children who composed the vacation school conducted by the Fortnightly, a woman's club of Winchester, Mass., turned their last session, held Friday morning, into a party. It was much like other days except that all wore their best frocks, done up freshly for the occasion, and all the tasks having been completed, more games were played, more songs were sung, and more stories than usual were told, and to crown all, that joy of childhood's heart, ice cream, was served. Then the work of each little lass was taken down from wall and exhibition table and given to its small possessor to carry home for the admiration of the family and her individual enjoyment.

On Thursday the children entertained their parents and friends of the school at an exhibition and reception held in the morning. Work that had been done by the children during the term was distributed about the rooms and inspected with great interest by the visitors. The millinery display showed all that was latest in dolls' headgear and brought out admiration for the dexterity of the little fingers that had fashioned it and taste in the combination of colors. Dolls' furniture also had been made, and sofa pillows pieced from scraps of colored silk told of comfort and brightness that are to be carried into the homes of those who made them. Of more immediate utility, but scarcely less practical were the aprons, dusters, caps, quilt and other articles made by the older girls. Mrs. N. S. Walker, the principal of the school, and Miss Eunice Homer had charge of the work in sewing.

Equally attractive was the work of the intermediate department, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Naven and Miss Mary Murphy. Among some of the pieces were good-sized scrap baskets of cardboard, covered with wall paper and tied with raffia, both useful and attractive; decorated paper doilies, small berry baskets covered with crepe paper, which had served the double purpose of developing judgment, training fingers and establishing an appreciation of order and beauty.

The kindergarten room in the charge of Miss Louise Ide and her assistant, Miss Mabel Maynard, was festooned with brightly colored paper chains, chains of straw, woven paper mats, sewing cards, cloth scrap books, drawings and other things that had been brought into being by baby fingers. The children were pres-

ent and sang, skipped and played their games, to the great enjoyment of the visitors, as well as themselves. The children in all departments occupied their usual places, giving the visitors object lessons in the way they worked and stopped once in a while to sing a song, tell a story or play a game. Miss Elizabeth Cullen and Miss Mabel Cotey in the nursery showed how the work was carried on in that department.

Specimens of the work from each room have been placed on exhibition for a few days in the show window of a store in the central part of the town. The vacation school has been conducted by the Fortnightly of Winchester for 13 years, and has been productive of much good among the children and families whom it has reached.

## \$300,000 LUMBER MILL TO BE BUILT IN WESTERN IDAHO

BOISE, Ida.—In order to handle the millions of feet of the best timber that stands in the West a syndicate has decided to construct one of the largest lumber mills in the Northwest and several factories at Montour, the proposed new county seat of Boise county, western Idaho.

This syndicate will begin work soon on the new mill and byproduct factories. Between \$200,000 and \$300,000 will be expended in installing the buildings. Several hundred men will be employed in the operation and when mill and factories are running full blast it is believed 5000 people will be employed in and around Montour.

There is no better timber in the Northwest than that growing on the upper stretches of the Payette river. It is ideal for the manufacture of the best quality of lumber. There is also a large body of fir that is useful for dimension lumber and some tamarack and cedar.

### CAPTAIN COFFMAN OFF FOR VISIT

Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant at the Charlestown navy yard, left early today to motor to Portsmouth for a week end visit at the quarters of Capt. Charles C. Rodgers, commandant at the Portsmouth navy yard.

## COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL

Copley Square  
BOSTON

One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theatre and residential districts.

**Opens August 19, 1912**

Finest and most luxurious hotel in New England, under same management as PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK.  
450 Bed Rooms; each one with bath.

Single Rooms with bath, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5  
Double Rooms with bath, 2 persons, \$6 to \$8

SPECIAL RATES WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION FOR PARTIES DESIRING SUITES FOR THE SEASON  
FRED STERRY, Managing Director. J. C. LAVIN, Manager.



## STOP-OVER PRIVILEGE TO DRAW MANY MORE TOURISTS TO BOSTON



View at corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, one of the most familiar points in Boston's business district

Railroads Grant Atlantic  
Terminal Arrangement  
Like That San Francisco  
Has on Pacific

### CITIES TO PROFIT

AT THE present moment, as tourist travel enters upon a period when it may be considered at its best, two cities, separated though they are by the width of a continent, arrive coincidentally at the conclusion that something more than has been done heretofore in the matter of attracting and retaining visitors can be accomplished.

With this set purpose before them, San Francisco and Boston now are employing certain individual means which promise results. In the case of the Pacific coast city more publicity work in respect to what the western metropolis has to offer has been instituted already. As for Boston, more liberal railroad stop-over privileges will be put into effect beginning with Aug. 15 next.

When the new Boston stop-over privileges go into effect on the New England lines more tourists are expected to visit the city than at any time since the New England coast began to attract visitors from inland territories. Strange as it may appear, only since June 15 has any concerted action been taken to obtain privileges such as have long prevailed in other Atlantic coast cities. The Boston Chamber of Commerce was the initiator of the movement, with an idea of bringing more people to the city. Entering into communication with the managers of the New England railroads, the Chamber of Commerce learned that one reason why there had been no such arrangement while was that there had been few demands for it, an indication that there had been remissness somewhere. Apparently the situation meant indifference on the part of the traveling public, or else it was on account of lack of enterprise among Bostonians. At any rate, the Chamber of Commerce decided that it was well worth while to alter conditions.

### Meaning of New Rule

When the new rule goes into effect it will be possible for any tourist coming from the interior to spend some days in Boston before continuing to the destination. To many who have been regular sojourners on the coast in the summer months it will come as a distinct novelty. For, curiously enough, while numerous people come to Boston directly to see what fine things the historic city contains, many others have made of Boston a way station in order to reach the point for which they have started.

Speaking about the new regulation to come, a member of the Chamber of Commerce who has been specially concerned in bringing about the new railroad order said:

"Like many other good things, the stop-over privilege comes as the result of inquiries that, curiously enough, brought out some strange facts. Here is Boston, with the best that any city can show in the way of historic places, business enterprises, out-of-door features, and yet we have permitted thousands of persons to pass us by, as it were.

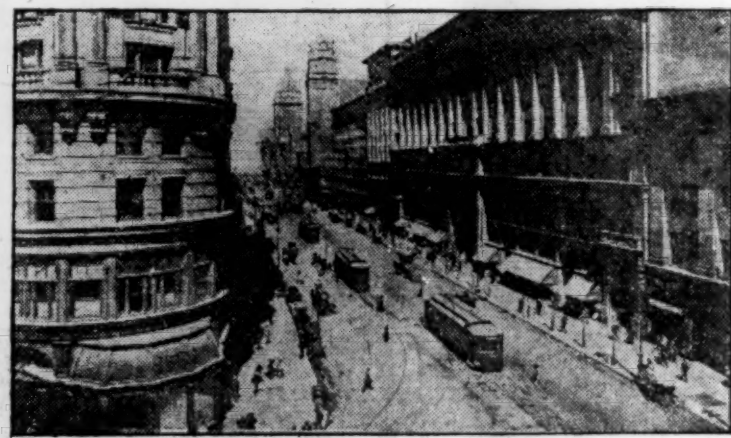
"Why has this been so? One reason may have been that as a terminal on the Atlantic seaboard Boston stood out in the public eye as a finality, a place where one could go to and then go no farther than into the ocean. This, however, is far from being the case. Nowadays Boston is more than ever a hub for travel. North, south, west, east, from everywhere traffic comes to Boston and departs from here. I hardly think the railroads are to be blamed. Of course, where the roads found that it was possible to get travelers to the city and then have them buy another ticket for their final destination, this may have brought some extra dollars into the treasuries. But, as it now seems, this method simply acts against the companies, since many travelers, rather than pay the difference in extra fare, would buy through tickets and save the difference.

### Boston Seeks Visitors

"Boston wants visitors and it wants lots of them. This stop-over privilege may at first glance seem a small thing, but it may yet prove a big thing. Tourists appreciate the privileges that make them feel more free en route. They dislike being bound down with too many restrictions. And when it is once gen-

erally learned that a ticket for the New England coast or along the Atlantic border means a Boston stop-over privilege, there should be a large increase in eastward business."

Not satisfied with bringing about the stop-over privilege, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has set out to make the city the starting point for largely in-



Market street, San Francisco, principal business highway in the California metropolis, which is seeking publicity

creased European travel. Here again it is the one purpose to have more Americans visit a city that many know only by name. It is argued with effect by the chamber promoters that in making Boston the point of departure a double bill is obtained for the same money. Not only is it thus possible to go abroad in steamers of the best sort but the matchless New England scenery en route from the interior is offered to the across-the-Atlantic travelers.

It does not appear that the stop-over privilege has played any part in San Francisco's determination to become better known. Rather, the reason why no more has been done in that city to attract attention elsewhere appears to be a prevailing idea that California as a whole was the chief asset of the Pacific coast country. This, of course, is true, but only to the extent that San Francisco is included in the consideration. And now leading business men of San Francisco, headed by the hotel owners, have come to the conclusion that it is for them to induce tourists to remain longer within the city's hospitable gates. Other cities on the coast were faring better, it was pointed out. A meeting was held and a publicity committee appointed. This committee, consisting of P. A. Young, George Dixon, L. Lehenbaum and J. Jordan devised, among other things, a folder descriptive of what there is of interest to be seen in the city and its surroundings. This folder is the first cooperative civic folder ever issued in San Francisco having the combined qualities of thoroughness and compactness.

### San Francisco Passed By

As an example of how tourists sometimes pass through a large city without paying much attention to it, the following from the Western Hotel Reporter is illuminating:

"It is a well known fact that among the greatest advertising features of southern California are the personally conducted trolley trips, the splendid Mt. Lowe trip and the trip to Catalina island, and we all know more or less the practical good these trips are doing Los Angeles. Tourists coming to the coast believe, or are led to believe in the majority of cases, that a one-day stop-over in San Francisco is sufficient to see all that is desired by the tourist, with the result that visitors to the coast on board steamers of principal steamship companies stop in the city over night until sailing time the following day on their way from Seattle and Portland to Los Angeles, or vice versa. Again, there has been such a demand for through train service from Portland and Seattle to Los Angeles by the traveling public that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has been forced to permit the transfer of passengers, who so desire, from the Shasta limited to the 'Owl' at Port Costa, with the result that many, through lack of knowledge as to what there really is to be seen in San Francisco, are taking advantage of this arrangement and passing through without even seeing our city. At the last convention of Shriners in Los Angeles, it is generally known that several of the Templars chartered special trains and had their itineraries so arranged that their train arrived in San Francisco in the morning and pulled out the same evening. In thousands of instances travelers are stopping only, between time of

incoming and outgoing trains. The tourists in the majority of cases are making their stop-over in San Francisco on an average of as many days as they do weeks in other coast cities.

"Other coast cities boost their trips and advertise them a great deal more extensively than San Francisco, with the result of keeping people who visit their cities longer. It is up to us in San Francisco to do likewise."

Having realized the great need for more publicity the citizens of San Francisco have entered upon the new campaign with zest. It is generally understood that having been honored with the Panama-Pacific exposition a good deal must be done in the few years intervening between the present and the 1915 event. For this reason there is excellent ground for belief that the effort to establish a cooperative civic advertising board will be successful. This board would be composed of various commercial bodies, advertising and hotel associations, merchants and other individuals. Carnivals, festivals and exhibitions such as would show off the city to the best advantage are being discussed as the best means of attracting attention. There is also talk about levying a tax that the state permits each county for advertising purposes, 2 per cent upon every \$100 assessed valuation, which in the city of San Francisco alone would total a sum of over \$100,000, permitting a nation-wide advertising campaign under



Market street, San Francisco, principal business highway in the California metropolis, which is seeking publicity

the view of experts to tell the many good features that San Francisco possesses. And this advertising would be not only for the benefit of the tourist contingent, but for the purpose of attracting home-seekers, investors, manufacturers and workmen.

### ONE BATTLESHIP NOW THE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON—Renewal of the battleship contest will be made today on the floor of the House and when the naval appropriation is sent to conference it is expected to carry ample provision for one great battleship. Majority Leader Underwood notified the House Friday night that the measure would be called up as quickly as possible after convening today and that it would be pushed through.

There will be 1½ hours of debate, one third of the time to be consumed by Chairman Padgett of the naval affairs committee, and the remainder by Representative Foss of Illinois, ranking minority member on the committee. Mr. Foss is expected to offer a two-ship substitute for the committee's one-battleship amendment.

### VALUE OF BANK ACCOUNT TAUGHT

CHICAGO—Following the plan of educating employees along practical lines through the medium of its monthly magazine, the Illinois Central Railroad in the current issue shows how to start, keep and use a bank account. Photographs of withdrawal slips, deposit slips, canceled checks, and pages from a book in use are shown in the article headed "How to cash your pay check."

The text of the article is intended to give the inexperienced employee an insight into the proper methods of handling an account, and also shows the value of an account, both in ordinary lines of living expense and the prestige gained by the possession of one.

### MORSE WILL RUN AN OCEAN LINE

HOUSTON, Tex.—Announcement was made here Friday that Charles W. Morse of New York, the former banker, who recently was released from the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., has completed all details for operating an extensive steamship service between here, New Orleans and New York. He will also later run a line to Porto Rico from New York.

Morse will come into direct competition with the Southern Pacific's steamship system, controlled by the Harriman interests. C. L. Dimon, who will have charge of the Morse line in Texas, already has obtained four vessels from the great lakes, and two new ones.

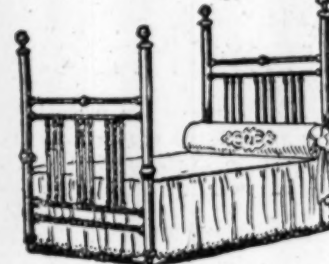
LEFT TO STUDY SINGLE TAX  
TORONTO, Ont.—Assessment Commissioner Foran and Controller Church left the city recently for Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Edmonton to study the single tax question in those cities. They will report to the council on their returns.

## Manufacturer's Sale of Brass Beds

A Sale That Affords Opportunities to Buy Standard Quality Brass Beds at Savings of from 1-3 to 1-2 Off Regular Prices



**Brass Bed**  
Regular Price 25.00  
Full size, with 2-inch continuous post, 1-inch fillers, knobs on head and foot, head stands 62 inches high.  
Sale price ..... 13.98



**Brass Bed**  
Regular Price 27.50  
Made four-post style as pictured, with two-inch pillars and ¾-inch fillers, head stands 66½ inches high.  
Sale price ..... 15.00



**Brass Bed**  
Regular Price 45.00  
Square top rail, 2½-inch posts, 1½ fillers, with hush on each, head stands 60½ inches high.  
Sale price ..... 25.00



**Brass Bed**  
Regular Price 25.00  
With 2-inch pillars and seven ¾-inch fillers, extra heavy throughout, head stands 63½ inches high.  
Sale price ..... 16.50

Prompt Attention Assured to  
All Mail or Phone  
Patrons.

LEGAL STAMPS HAVE A CASH VALUE  
**GILCHRIST CO**  
Washington and Winter Streets

There's a Throughway from  
Tremont to Washington Street  
via the Gilchrist Store

## "CLUBBABLE MAN" AS FOUND IN LONDON IS DISCOURSED UPON

Kindly Review of Clubland  
Tells of Ancient Society of  
Cogers, Among Others,  
That to This Day Remains

### NOTE IS PERSONAL

By CLARENCE ROOK  
The first instinct of the Englishman when he goes abroad, it is said, is to roll a cricket pitch and start a club. For he has the clubbing instinct—the combination of the centrifugal and the centripetal desires that impel him to wander abroad and seek his fellows in leisure. And you will find the instinct developed in London, the home of clubs. The instinct is by no means confined in its development to the club area, which is bounded by Piccadilly and Pall Mall where every other building is a club with a political residence. It is not bounded by the official list which may begin in the Athenaeum, where no guests are admitted much beyond the doorman, and ends with the Jorick, where everybody is supposed, as a matter of etiquette, to greet everybody else. There are many London clubs that have no splendid building, no permanent resort but the resort of the early London clubmen—the "coffeehouse"—which was the scene of the earliest London clubs.

### Men Drawn Together

The coffeehouse has developed; London has spread, and, with its spread, has brought the necessity of men living far apart to come together occasionally, the men who are miles apart in space but longing to meet and exchange ideas.

Perhaps the most characteristic survival of the coffeehouse club is the "Ancient Society of Cogers," which dates from some century and a half ago and has its minute book which in 1793 records, "The society originally consisted of citizens of London who met to watch the course of political events and the conduct of their representatives in Parliament. The objects of the society were the promoting of the liberty of the subject and the freedom of the press, the maintenance of loyalty to the laws, the rights and claims of humanity, and the practice of public and private virtue."

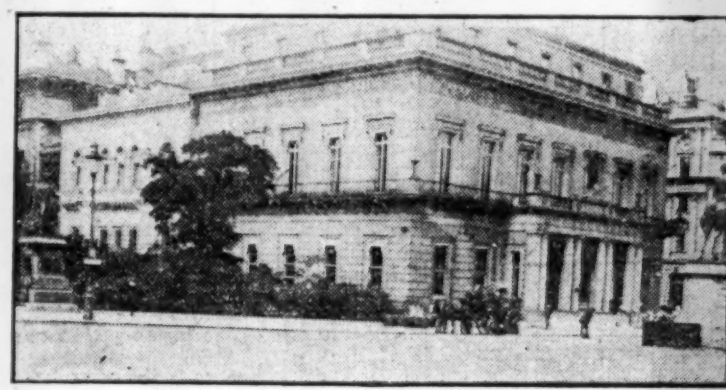
The society was founded in January, 1755, by Daniel Mason, at the sign of the White Bear, 17 years before the last head of a traitor was removed from the adjacent Temple Bar. It has had many residences, though until 1887 there remained a lamp before the White Bear carrying the legend "Cogers Hall." But to this day the club meeting remains; and every Saturday evening the assembly gathers at the "Barley Mow," very close to Fleet street, remembering that origin of its name "Cogito, ergo sum." They are men who think and want to talk at large. And the Cogers discussions make one of the sights and sounds of London. For it is a say-what-you-please discussion, with many famous men dropping in, and the ancient courtesy of taking off the hat to "Mr. Grand"—the historic chairman. The rule is relaxed only for the Muhammadan law students, who are not required to remove their turbans.

### Birds of a Feather Flock

They want to meet and talk—the men who are interested in life and the lives of life. And there is always the desire of the man to eat and speak with the men who are interested in the same corner of life. Thus we find a "Titmarsh" club which dines periodically and gathers the men who like to talk Thackeray; a "Boz" club which gathers to a restaurant the Dickens men.

There is also the "Sawdust Club," which is composed of men who retain

## LONDON CLUBS VARIED LIKE MEMBERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
Athenaeum Club, London, "where no guests are admitted much beyond the doorman"

an old-fashioned dislike of carpets and such comforts as electric light and easy chairs. The "Cheshire Cheese" provides them with the discomfortable comforts they require, and the lovers of plain food and no flummery eat their steaks over a sawdust floor. It is the common hobby of men who want to meet, from various places, and their common ground is sawdust.

Probably the London clubs which do not appear on the official list would fill enough volumes to sink a ship. There must be a few men living on the outskirts of the great city who have not their "dining clubs," that gather those whose desire is to meet at a center. And the men who were at college together, the men who have memories, interests, ambitions together, the men who want to retain touch with this and that friend, distant in space, but near in sympathy—they make the dining clubs.

I am not exceptional. I am just like thousands of other Londoners who belong to clubs; the thousands of Londoners who have a club and a special fraternity every day in the week. No doubt the restaurants rejoice over the "dining club" that may range from the modest six friends to the hundreds of "New Vagabonds" who entertain celebrities.

Being a Londoner and having a club for every day in the week, I should recall the "London Pilgrims" as a delightful invention. It occurred to some one that the Londoners did not know London. We would lunch together and go and see London. He drew many men together who had never seen the Tower of London or anything in London outside their own beat. And the idea was to lunch together within easy distance of the objective, and go to see it.

The Tower of London, the inn in the borough which retains its Dickens character (we lunched there) and month by month we lunched together in strange rooms, and went off as Londoners to see the strange London sights. The list of the London Pilgrims who had discovered their ignorance of London would astonish you, the men who had grown up without ever having seen "Jamrach's" East End menagerie.

It is the centripetal instinct that brings the men together into clubs. And I should say that the more clubs a man belongs to the more "clubbable" he is. I am rather glad to find myself so clubbable.

### TIMBER REVENUE IS GROWING

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Increase of nearly \$6000 in the receipts from timber royalties and license fees is shown by the books of the timber office to have taken place in July. The total receipts for the month were \$44,196. For the corresponding month of last year they were \$38,731.

### SPRING WHEAT GRADING HIGH

NEW YORK—Threshing returns in southeastern North Dakota give 25 bushels an acre, against spring wheat acreage of 15.1, and the grade is No. 1 northern or No. 1 hard for the greater part. Farmers are apt to sell early because of last year's poor crops.

### SCULPTURED PANELS READY

SAN FRANCISCO—Six panels commemorative of early days in California will be placed in Native Sons' hall. They have been sculptured by J. J. Mora, who has a studio in Mountain View, and are ready for installation.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### BANK RECEIVES CITY BONDS

DALLAS, Tex.—The Dallas Trust & Savings Bank recently received from the lithographers \$825,000 Dallas city bonds, being the remaining consignment of the original issue of \$1,025,000 bonds ordered engraved.

### FAIR GROUNDS IMPROVED

VAN WERT, O.—The annual meeting of the Van Wert County Agricultural Society will be held at the fair grounds Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. A new \$10,000 art hall has been erected of concrete and pressed brick, new "arms built and an extensive addition made to the grand stand totaling an expenditure of \$15,000 this year.

### ZINC LANDS TO BE DEVELOPED

PADUCAH, Ky.—Zinc deposits have been discovered along the Ohio river bank near Carversville, in Livingston county, and steps have been taken by capitalists of Livingston county to develop the properties. It seems assured that the zinc deposits are sufficient for development. The vent was uncovered for a length of 100 feet. Samples which have been analyzed show 42 per cent of metallic zinc and 15 per cent iron.

### MEXICAN OYSTERS PLANTED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Eastern oysters, so much in demand on this coast, are to be supplanted by Mazatlan oysters if an experiment started by George W. Bernaker of the Compania Naviera del Pacifico proves successful in San Diego. Mr. Bernaker, representing Mexican capitalists, it is said, recently directed the planting of five tons of the Mexican bivalves in San Diego bay. The oysters come from the west coast of Mexico, near Mazatlan.

### BELT LINE ROAD TO BE SOLD

PITTSBURGH—The decree of sale of the West Side Belt Line Railroad Company was entered recently before Judge James S. Young in the United States district court. The sale will take place Oct. 29, and the receiver is instructed not to accept a bid for less than \$1,500,000. The lien of the Pittsburgh Construction Company of \$483,000 was taken over by the reorganization committee of the Wash Railroad Company.

### LARGE COMPANIES PAY TAXES

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Recently three of the largest corporation taxpayers in the state paid the first installment of their 1912 corporation taxes, levied by the state board of equalization. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad paid \$355,771, the first half of its taxes for the present fiscal year; the Wells Fargo Express Company paid \$50,917, its first half, and the Pullman Car Company paid \$58,619, its full tax for the year.

### RAILROAD YARDS ENLARGED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Milwaukee road has purchased additional land adjoining the Bass lake inspection yards at St. Louis park. The company will lay an additional track from its main line over the newly acquired property which will give better access to the big terminals.

## HILL LINES PREPARE TO COMPETE WITH THE PANAMA CANAL

Western Railroad Man Will  
Soon Have Completed Last  
Link in Chain From Puget  
Sound to Gulf of Mexico

### ROUTE TO BE DIRECT

TACOMA, Wash.—In an effort to offset the trade effects which the completion of the Panama canal will have on transcontinental business, says the Tribune, James J. Hill is just completing a direct rail line between the coast and Galveston, Tex., over which, his lieutenants believe, he will be able to haul freight as cheaply as it is possible to transport it from the sound through the canal and to the gulf by water.

Even before the canal is completed Mr. Hill will have his railroad ready and in operation. The last link in this chain of rails from the gulf to the Northwest is now being forged. It consists of a piece of track, about 50 miles long, between Orin Junction and Powder river, Wyo. This project will be completed before the first of the year.

With its completion the Hill system will be in supreme authority of a direct rail route that will connect Portland and the entire Puget sound territory with the gulf. By operating a line of steamers between Galveston and New York the Hill interests may be able to carry freight from the sound to New York at a price below that which will prevail for the all-water route between the sound and the Atlantic seaboard via the canal. The Hill people say they can. Other railroad men and the steamship men say they can't.

The completion of the canal alone will prove whether Hill will be in a position to compete effectively with the canal route in transcontinental movements.

When the line between Powder river and Orin Junction is completed the Hill line between the sound and Galveston will be made up of the following units: Tacoma to Portland; the Northern Pacific road; Portland to Spokane, the North Bank road; Spokane to Billings, Mont.; the Northern Pacific and Great Northern; Billings to Orin Junction, the Burlington system; Orin Junction to Denver, the Colorado & Southern; Denver to Fort Worth, Tex.; the Fort Worth & Denver City; Fort Worth to Galveston, the Texas & Brazos Valley.

All these roads absolutely are under Hill control. The lines south of Orin Junction are known under separate names, to comply with the laws of the state of Texas, but they really are part of one big system—the Colorado & Southern.

### GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

WASHINGTON—The agricultural department's report showing the condition of cotton on Aug. 25 will be issued Sept. 3 at noon. On Sept. 9, at 2:15 p. m., the crop report will be issued giving a summary of conditions on Sept. 1 or at the time of harvest of corn, spring wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, flaxseed, rice and apples and the yield and quality of hay.

### ARGENTINE CROPS

BUENOS AIRES—The new wheat crop is starting well, with favorable weather. Stocks of old wheat are light, and shipments are of low quality. The corn market is firm, with good export demand. Arrivals continue large, and stocks are heavy. Grading is excellent.

### MEXICAN MONEY FOUND

LIBERTY, Mo.—Wick Patterson, a farm hand employed by C. E. Yancey on his ranch in Howard county, near Huntsville, recently found in the wall of a house a sum of Mexican gold money of about \$10,000 value.



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## "PICK-UP" EMBROIDERY WORK

Useful articles that may be ornamented

SO many useful articles are to be purchased for embroidery that the girl who always has "pick-up" work at hand may accomplish a great deal of needlework in odd moments. Kimono gowns stamped for embroidery are almost complete when the embroidery is done, as their edges are finished with machine hemstitching, and all that remains to do is to join the seams beneath the arms, running them from the throat over the shoulders and down the entire length of the sleeves.

The design to be embroidered is chiefly on the fronts and about the necks of the china silk and batiste kimonos, and some very dainty ones of white or tinted lawn have wistaria vines which start at the waistline, climb across the shoulders and meet at the center of the back. The cross-stitch embroideries done in colors on the stamped batiste blouses go so very rapidly that the industrious needlewoman quickly has an elaborate looking garment which is seamed only beneath the arms.

Cotton crepe blouses are still more rapidly made, as in their case the stamping is chiefly covered with double outlining, says Needlecraft. Sheer lawn waists of the jumper type, pin tucked across the shoulders at back and front, have a rosebud or forget-me-not design stamped to outline the square neck and the lower edges of the elbow sleeves, and when this pattern is done in very fine needlework and real Valenciennes edging is put upon the neck and sleeves, the jumper-waist forms the most important part of a really smart looking lingerie frock and need only be attached to a fine lawn skirt such as any visiting dressmaker is able to fashion.

Traveling aprons of natural colored

linen with pockets for all the toilet articles are stamped in a design to be done in either embroidery or outlining and are bound with brown, green, blue or red linen braid to match the washable floss. Apron work-bag combinations are also to be had in stamped natural linen to be outlined in colored floss, but the daintiest of these conveniences are of white lawn embroidered finely with white or a delicate shade of floss. Then there are the work-bags of cream colored heavy linen with a stamped pattern to be done in outlining and cross-stitch, and those of white pique all ready for braiding. These work-bags are stiffened with whalebones run through their lower edges and sides, have flaps with white celluloid fasteners inserted in the cordage handles. If the whalebones are slipped out these bags may be laundered as easily as a handkerchief.

## ALUMINUM TREES

Aluminum slipper trees are recommended for the traveler, as they are light to pack, says the Richmond News Leader. They are supposed to let the air in the slipper far more freely than the wooden ones, which is an undeniable advantage.

## THREAD-HOLDER

Put a hatpin through the hole in your spool of crocheted cotton and pin it to the arm of your chair or other convenient place. The thread will run smoothly, your work will be more regular and you cannot lose the spool, says a contributor to Needlecraft.

## LINEN GOOD FOR UTILITY BAG

Denim and cretonne also wash and wear well

THE gift of a utility bag is sure to be appreciated by any woman, especially if she strives to keep her possessions in order, having a place for everything and everything in its place.

When constructing a bag that is to have general usefulness, be sure to make it of some material that will not easily soil, and one that when soiled can be sent to the laundry without fear of injury.

Denim, cretonne, linen and heavy unbleached muslin are all suitable materials; they wear well, wash well and are easy to work upon, says a writer in the Philadelphia North American.

For sewing, embroidery or knitting a bag made of flowered cretonne showing dark red and green tones on an ecru ground is good. It is fashioned from a straight piece 27 inches long and 12 inches wide. This is lined with green silkoline several shades lighter in tone than the green of the cretonne.

At each end the material is fastened to an oval embroidery hoop by turning the edge over and hemming it down or slipstitching it underneath. This forms an opening and two handles, by which the bag is carried conveniently. The sides are either slipstitched together or finished with the buttonhole stitch done with heavy mercerized cotton.

To match this is a darling bag made of the flowered cretonne and plain dark green cretonne. The flowered material is used to cover two pieces of cardboard 10 inches long and eight inches wide. One end of each has the square edge curved off; they are both covered first with a single layer of cotton wadding, then with the cretonne put on perfectly

smooth and having the edges overcast together. If the pattern of the cretonne has a definite design, arrange it so that the central portion of a figure will come in the center of the cardboard. Now cut a strip of the plain material 12 inches wide and 54 inches long, gather this from the squared-off corners all around the curved edge of the cretonne-covered boards, turning in an inch hem at either end.

Sew a small brass or bone ring at the joining point of plain and figured material, having two rings on each side, and through these run narrow red ribbon tied in a bow, that will serve as a draw ribbon to the bag and also as a means to carry it or hang it inside your closet door.

Natural-colored linen crash, 32 inches long and 14 inches wide, has a lining of blue chintz. This is folded over double, sewed together from the folded end on the edges for 12 inches and there stitched back and forth several times so it will not tear open; and has seven glove snap fasteners sewed at intervals across the top of the opening about an inch from the edge. Two straps of linen form handles on each side of the opening. This makes a splendid bag to take with you on a trip. In it can be placed all sorts of things.

A bag of unbleached muslin decorated with a pretty stencil design is destined to hold corsets. This is 22 inches long and eight inches wide and is finished at the top with a drawing string run through a casing two inches from the edge of the opening.

This may have a small sash sewed in the bottom to impart a delicate perfume to the contents of the bag.

## DOING WINTER SHOPPING NOW

Summer wraps that can be lined are low in price

AUTUMN coats are appearing in the shops, but summer wraps are still being worn and many of them are perfectly adapted to autumn wear. In fact it would be quite possible to make these summer wraps do for winter if one would but do a little clever altering, and that fact should be taken into consideration by the woman who has to make her dress allowance go far.

Of course not all of the hot weather wraps are capable of such extended service. Some of them are such mere cobwebs, such sheer outlines of coverings, that no amount of changing would successfully convert them into winter garments, but there are others which are being offered at low prices just now and which with the addition of warm lining and perhaps a touch of fur or velvet would do duty satisfactorily for evening wear next winter, says a New York Sun writer.

The most adaptable of the handsome summer wraps are probably those of soft satin or silk, cleverly draped and obtained a modish air, more by line than by detail. There are plenty of these in the summer showing, and some that were priced high at the beginning of the summer are now marked down to half the original price or even less. One woman, who dresses well on a small income, remarked while lunching with friends at a restaurant the other day that she had run in from the shore resort where she is spending her summer for the express purpose of doing her winter shopping.

"Not all of it of course," she added, "but a rather big share of it, and especially an evening coat. I simply can't wear my old one another season and there is nothing that counts more in a winter wardrobe than a really effective and good looking evening coat; so I am bound to have one I like."

"When I come back to town, late in September the new wraps will be in and the prices of anything I would want will be out of sight. Last spring I looked around and saw a number of summer coats that would have suited me and that would be all right for cold weather with a warmer lining or with some little change that I can make at home."

"I didn't buy them, for the prices were at top notch; but this morning I have seen several of these same coats

marked down to prices within my limit and I am just going the rounds to make sure which one I like best, which is freshest and which is the most adaptable of the left overs before buying."

"Won't it be out of style?" asked one of the friends skeptically.

"Not my coat," The shopper was very sure of herself. "The picturesque sort of draped coat without any extreme kind of trimming doesn't go out of style. You can't buy spectacular things and wear them more than one season, but then I wouldn't buy spectacular things."

"I am going to buy either a black or a gray evening coat—gray this time, I think. One doesn't tire of black or gray and one doesn't have to have a carriage every time one goes out of the door or sacrifice the freshness of one's coat. Yes, I think it will be gray and draped and only very little trimming."

"I don't believe truly good things are ever dirt cheap but they are comparatively cheap and the good shopper recognizes that fact. Lots of women make the mistake of thinking they mustn't pay any kind of fair price for

## FASHION'S FRILLS

With the fashionable deep collar, wider girdles are apt to be worn.

The left side and front fastening is still used on the one-piece dress.

Some of the vests are beautifully embroidered in oriental colors.

Many of the new long, dress sleeves are set on a long shoulder line.

Evening bodices are often outlined with a line of strass or rhinestones.

Even when plaits are used on skirts the narrow outline is preserved.

Turn back cuffs or lace frills finishing long sleeves are one of the most becoming of the new fashions.—Washington Herald.

## DAINTY FROCK OF FLOUNCING

Blouse cut in one piece with the sleeves

FLOUNCINGS and bordered materials make many of the prettiest dresses of the season. This one is very dainty in effect yet extremely simple to make and it requires material of only moderate width.

The tunic portion is of the flouncing and beneath it is a foundation piece, but this also is straight and can be made from plain material, from wide bandings, from material trimmed or from flouncing to match the tunic in narrower width.

The blouse is cut in one piece with the sleeves, which means simple making as well as graceful lines.

Square neck and elbow sleeves are both pretty and smart, but there are occasions when high neck and longer sleeves are desirable, and the dress can be made as shown in the back view and the neck finished with a stock collar.

For the 16-year size will be needed 2½ yards of bordered material 28 inches wide and 3½ yards 17 inches wide with ¾ yard of plain material 36 inches wide and 1 yard 21 for the bands, 2½ yards of insertion and ¾ yard of tucking to make as illustrated.

The pattern, No. 7413, cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years of age can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Silver allowed to lie over night in sour milk will come out in the morning bright and shining.



## WASH CRETONNE

The cretonne coverings for the furniture become soiled very quickly. A household expenditure is the extra laundry bill when they are sent to be cleaned. Those who possess washing and dry accommodations should make use of their advantages and launder the coverings at home.

First, shake or brush all loose dirt from the coverings. Soak them in water for at least 12 hours. If they are very soiled change the water several times. Add salt water to the water if the coverings are being washed for the first time. This prevents the colors from fading.

Dissolve a cake of yellow soap in boiling water, making a plentiful supply. There are many covers to be washed. Add enough of a tub of water to produce good suds. If the water is hard add ammonia will soften it. Rub the covers in the soapy water, changing it once or twice as required.

The covers should be rinsed through several waters to which salt has been added. This keeps the colors from fading. Wring out thoroughly and stretch through hot starch to which has been added some shredded white wax and a teaspoonful of powdered borax. Rub starch well into the material and hang out to dry.

When thoroughly dry sprinkle and low ample time for the water to dam uniformly each piece of cretonne. Press with a hot iron until dry.—Philadelphia North American.

## SILK STOCKINGS

A clever girl has mastered the stocking problem in a way that will be possible for every girl and woman copy if they are hampered with a limp, purse, yet love the daintiest of footgear says the New York Press.

Perhaps she has several pairs of stockings that have worn out in the leaving the legs and upper part entirely good. For 50 cents a pair she purchases boys' silk socks in black colors; then, cutting the wornout from her own stockings, can join new socks to the upper portion of stockings and have a perfectly good pair.

Slip the cut end of the old stock down and underneath the ribbed portion of the socks, spread them apart as far as possible over your hand, and around with silk matching the color of the sock. The work can be done on a sewing machine by basting the edges.

## CIRCULAR HEM

The little plaits which are necessary when making a circular hem, as seen in a skirt, are so it is to dispose of the fulness by gathering the edge of the turned back hem and evenly distribute the gathers and a circular hem in sheer material if in this way will have a very neat appearance, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. If the material is very heavy the hem is disposed of by small plaits the upper edge should be bound, tape, so that it will not need to be bound, and thus avoid any heavy line when the hem is stitched.

## TALENTS TURNED INTO MONEY

Women who have been forced to earn a livelihood

WHAT is to become of the woman left with a family of children to support? In these days of women wage-earners she may have some calling to fall back upon, some pre-matrimonial talent. Again she may not. She may simply be proficient in the old-fashioned arts of home-making which the world will never outgrow. If so, she is fortunate, for while the business world has little use for the middle-aged woman without experience, the world of home has plenty of work to offer her. If we have come to depend on the bakeshop and the delicatessen store it is not by choice. We still prefer to have our food "home-made," our houses "home-kept," and the woman who can help along these lines is sure of a good living.

Witness the case of an energetic woman in a New Jersey city, who for more than 50 years conducted a mutton pie bakery in a basement apartment, the front room of which was used as a shop. When she began she had the help of her two little girls. After they grew up and were married a stout helper presided over the big bake oven in the immaculate kitchen, for the fame of this woman's pies had spread. She no longer confined her talents to mutton pies, but invented a Washington cream pie which is now included in every standard cook book. And after 50 years of pie making, she left a fortune of \$30,000 to her two daughters.

She simply used the talent she had. Under ordinary circumstances her pies would have delighted only her family. When the necessity arose she found she could turn the homely talent to good account. Hard work? Yes, of course. The world does not give its money for nothing, says Today's Magazine.

Another woman established a thriving laundry, almost by accident. Circumstances forced her to earn her living but she was unable to leave her three little children at home all day, and she

finally asked a few of her friends to help her their fine washing to do. When she saw the piles of clean laundry, she realized that the tale beyond her. But she had promised to have the work done, so she sent a colored auntie who had washed for her in the days of her prosperity. The woman finished the work in one day received a dollar, less than half the washing would have been done by the piece at local laundry. This gave the woman an idea, at straightway hired the laundress a week. Then she made a thorough vass of the neighborhood, and came with customers enough to justify hiring of another woman. The woman called for and deliver wash.

She supervised the work, doing it when it was desired. She charged laundry prices but in this case no chemicals were used, and customers began to come in from surrounding where help was scarce. The companies took care of these bundles.

The business soon outgrew her cottage, and she hired a long, low building once used as a greenhouse. The building gave plenty of dry bleaching space, and the installation of several hand-washing machines, the output of each worker. Customers were always taboo, and the clothes dried in the open air.

By the end of a year this woman's own delivery wagon driven by a faithful boy, and in less than 10 she sold her laundry with equal good will for \$15,000, having a good living in the meantime.

Flatirons should be rubbed over paper before being put away; to prevent them from rusting, and treatment will also keep them bright.

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# THE HOUSEHOLD

## PRETTY EMBROIDERY MOTIF TO BE WORKED ON A PILLOW SHAM

Initials may be placed in the opening in the center

A PILLOW sham may be made very attractive with this motif embroidered in the center and the initials worked inside it. The dots are done as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. The small dots on the leaves are done in the seed stitch, the other half of the leaf being solidly embroidered. The leaves that have no dots are heavily outlined and the flowers are worked solid. Use mercerized cotton No. 25.

Directions for Transferring—In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

### PLUM SALAD

For a plum salad pare and pit small plums and fill the cavity in each with chopped nuts, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Arrange on serving dish in circles of sliced bananas and top each plum and each of the banana slices with a bit of whipped egg dressing. Serve immediately with a garnish of crisp cress.



## WINTER CARE OF SUMMER BULBS

How they may be kept over from year to year

IN THE northern United States, frost usually appears the latter part of September. Though there may be two more weeks of clear frostless weather after this first visitation, yet tender plants such as cannas and dahlias may be killed to the ground unless some provision is made for their protection.

If the gardener desires to have these plants continue beautiful until mid or late October, he may succeed by simple means, provided the frost is not very early. The best way to manage is to trench both the plants and the ground in the immediate neighborhood of the plants during the late evening when frost is expected. This will fill the air with moisture, the condensation of which will also the temperature of the plants themselves and thus prevent injury if the fall of temperature is not very great. When the water cannot be applied the night previous, the plants may still be saved by being liberally sprinkled with water at dawn the following morning. This sprinkling must be done before the sun strikes the plants directly or at all roughly. The action of the water is to draw the frost from the tissues. This method of saving tender plants such as cannas mentioned, also geraniums and leus, is not nearly as satisfactory as a preventive method first mentioned.

When the tops of the plants are destroyed by frost the first thing to do is to cut the plants to the ground. It is desired that the plants be saved the following year, is to cut the tops thin two or three inches of the ground even at the surface itself. If not cut, the tops will very quickly become unwholesome and decay. The decay may extend down the stems and into the bulbs themselves, thus producing ruin. When cut immediately after being frost bitten, such damage should result.

For a week or two bulbs should be allowed to remain in the ground undisturbed. Then they should be dug on a warm day without the removal of very much earth and allowed to dry in the sun. For convenience they should be bought together in one place and if there are several varieties each clump should be labeled in such a way that the labels will not be knocked off and at night the clumps should be covered with thick blankets or old quilts to prevent any damage from chilling.

When they are air dried some of the earth may be shaken off and the clumps dried in boxes filled with dry sand or dry earth. These boxes should then be placed in a dry frost-proof room. Where necessary they may be stored in a cellar, but it is essential that the cellar dry.

The common cannas are comparatively easy to store in the way indicated, but the large orchid flowered varieties are very much more difficult to handle, because they are subject to dry rot even under the most favorable conditions. Perhaps the most satisfactory way of handling them is to place the clumps be-

neath the steam pipes of a conservatory or a greenhouse or underneath the return pipes of a hot water or a steam system used in residence heating. The earth around them should be dry at all times, but if the bulbs which should be examined, say once a month, appear to be too dry, the earth may be sprinkled occasionally. In order to prevent decay and dry rot all wounds on both stem and root should be made with a sharp knife so as to leave a clean cut which will easily heal.

Dahlia tubers are much more easily wintered than cannas rhizomes, or, as they are popularly called, bulbs. They may be kept almost as easily as potatoes; in fact, if they are stored under the same conditions as potatoes which are to be used for seed the following spring, they may be expected to come through the winter in good condition. If there is any danger of rats and mice, however, it is the part of wisdom to place dahlia roots on swinging shelves where these predators cannot reach them.

Caladium bulbs may be stored in the same way as canna bulbs. Care must be taken to prevent decay, especially of the center shoot. It is a good plan to examine the bulbs from month to month to see that they are not decaying and to cut off any parts that show rot.

Semi-hardy bulbs, such as gladioli and montbretia may be allowed to remain in the soil several weeks later than the tender species already mentioned, but not so late that the soil itself becomes frozen at all hard. It is a good plan to dig them during October. They should be dried in the sun and covered at night, but when the earth on them has become thoroughly dry it should all be broken off, together with any remains of the old bulbs planted the previous spring.

Usually there will be a considerable development of small bulbs. If large enough to plant singly, these little bulbs should be broken loose from the parent bulb. After this breaking apart the bulbs should be spread thinly and again be allowed to dry for a week or so on a shelf or a table where there is a current of dry air. Then they may be placed in sacks for storage until spring. By the methods outlined the summer blooming bulbs may be saved over from year to year and the expense of a bulb garden be kept down to a minimum.

### TABLE DECORATION

An inexpensive table decoration noted by Harpers Bazar is as follows: A crepe paper rose is hung from the chandelier, ribbons coming to each plate. The centerpiece is a large vase of roses with roses around the base. The bonbon dishes are tall glasses, and the favors are roses painted on cardboard. Baskets of roses are on either side of the table.

## MELONS DELICIOUS CHILLED

How to cut and how to serve them

A MELON eaten directly from the garden may be delicious without being chilled, for it is presumably at its best and perfectly ripe, but even then it would be improved by cooling well. The melon that you buy, especially if it grew many hundred miles away, was picked before it reached the state of melting sweetness. Chilling will bring out whatever flavor and sweetness there may be, but if eaten without this preparation it is apt to have an insipid taste.

A melon cut in a series of points through the center and then pulled apart makes a pretty bit of color on the sideboard, but to most people it is a little too much like the picnic table. It requires no little dexterity to eat daintily the wedges of melon with rind attached and this way of serving is especially awkward for children, who generally fail to keep the juices from the cloth.

There are two better ways to serve the pink flesh of a watermelon: cut the melon in halves and press in a sharp edged kitchen spoon, twist it round twice each way and draw out an egg-shaped piece. Lay these pink eggs on cracked ice and carry to the table. Or cut in slices two inches thick, run a small knife round to separate the rind from the pulp, then cut in wedge-shaped pieces like a layer cake or a pie.

Wash cantaloupes, cut in halves and take out the seeds. Chill before serving and have powdered sugar for those who like this addition. The cantaloupe is especially a breakfast melon and there are fads for seasoning it with pepper, spice and other additions which are but attempts to paint the lily. A well-

ripened cantaloupe needs nothing added to its own natural sweetness.

The best manner of serving cantaloupes is to cut them in halves, chill and serve, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. They may be cut in halves lengthwise or crosswise, and many cut off a slice from the lower part of the half so they will stand firmly on the plate. Sprinkle salt lightly over the inside of the melon and eat with a spoon. Sugar added to the salt is also liked by many and probably nine out of ten average people like either sugar or salt or both. The old way of cutting a cantaloupe into sections is necessary when the melons are few and the eaters many.

If you are to have cantaloupes for luncheon cut in halves, chill and just before serving pile with preserved ginger and crown with whipped and slightly sweetened cream.

Ginger ice cream or preserved gingered pears are also delicious served in cantaloupes.

### COLOR SCHEME

A very good color scheme for a living room is in all the varying shades of brown, with now and then a touch of orange to brighten it, says Needlecraft. The floor should be given the darkest shade of brown, the walls a medium tone and the ceiling a cream shade. The furniture of this room could be of the best variety of mission, the rugs oriental with plenty of orange or red in them, and the curtains should have a decided golden tint, as the light shining through them is very beautiful against brown. A touch of yellow might be given in a couch pillow and lamp shade.

## Make a DeLuxe Kitchen



This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enamelled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros., Paine Furniture Co., A. McArthur Co., A. H. Davenport Co.

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Specialist in Hair Goods



### TRIED RECIPES

**OLD-FASHIONED CURRANT BUNS**  
ONE and one-half cups warm sweet milk, one cup sugar, one cup yeast or one yeast cake (if yeast cake is used dissolve in cup of lukewarm water), one-half cup butter, one cup currants. Make a stiff batter. Let rise over night. In the morning stir in as much flour as you can with a spoon. Let it rise again, then knead in enough flour to make out in small cakes, let rise again and bake in a quick oven. Two eggs may be used in the morning if liked.

**OLIVE AND WALNUT SANDWICHES**  
Put English walnuts through the meat chopper using a rather coarse blade. Drain thoroughly and chop an equal bulk of olives stuffed with pimientos, using a chopping knife and bowl, as the meat chopper squeezes these too dry. Mix and add enough mayonnaise dressing to make a soft paste. Spread between white or entire wheat bread.

**FRIED WAFERS**  
Beat one egg very light, add a salt-spoon of salt, and enough flour to roll. Dredge the board slightly with flour, then take pieces of the dough as large as an olive and roll as thin as paper. Fry in deep, hot fat, watching carefully, as the wafers cook in less than a minute. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve crisp and hot.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

**PEACH SHORTCAKE**  
Two and a half cups flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 1½ tablespoons shortening, ½ cup milk. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt into bowl; add shortening and rub in very lightly, then add milk slowly until you have formed a dough. Dust bake board with flour and take half for the biscuit; the other half is put on pie tin 1½ inches thick. Brush both the biscuit and shortcake with milk and bake the biscuit 15 to 20 minutes and the shortcake 20 to 25 minutes. The biscuits are split for the huckleberry float at luncheon and the shortcake is split and the peaches put on the bottom layer; cover and dust with sugar. Two cups of soft peaches are washed, pared and crushed; add ½ cup sugar. This can be served with whipped cream over the top and peach juice around the sides.

**BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS**  
For the apple dumplings and tart you make the dough the same as for biscuit and shortcake; roll out ½ the dough, ¼ inch thick; cut into 6 pieces. Wash, pare, quarter and core 6 apples; place 3 or 4 quarters on a piece of dough; add 1 tablespoon sugar to each one, as the apples are still very sour. Brush the edges with milk and bring the dough around the apples; put into baked dish, which has been brushed with butter; brush the tops with milk and sprinkle with sugar. Cover and place in moderate oven 20 minutes; remove the cover and bake 20 minutes more. When the apples are very sour, you do not cover with milk. You use the other half of dough to cover pie tin for the apple tart.—Philadelphia North American.

### KEEP HOUSE COOL

Very early in the morning every door and window should be opened to the widest extent for two hours, says the Philadelphia Times, and then, when the sun is hot, it is shut out by closing the doors and also the windows, except about three inches at the bottom and top. All the blinds are drawn to meet the little space left open at the lower sash. Not only the hot rays of the sun are excluded by this means, but the fresh air can come in and circulate right through the house.

### TO CLEAN PAPER

To make a paste that will clean wall paper, mix a quart of flour with five cents' worth of ammonia and enough water to make a stiff dough, and knead until smooth. Then wipe the paper with the dough, working it so that a clean surface will be presented with every stroke, and the wall paper will look like new.—New Haven Journal Courier.

### TO STOP SAGGING

When placing a patch pocket on a coat of woolen or silk material slip a narrow piece of featherbone through the top hem and catch it fast to each side when you stitch the pocket in place, says the New York Press. This will prevent the pocket from sagging at the top, no matter how much weight there is placed in it.

## The Emerson PIANO

Has been associated with the musical interests of Boston for the past sixty years. The experiences of that period have perfected its quality and established its reputation for purity and sweetness of tone and for great durability.

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### HOME HELPS

All wrapping twine taken from packages should be wound into balls and put away in a convenient drawer, so that if needed in a hurry no time may be lost in looking for it.

Wiping the kitchen oilcloth with skimmed milk will be found almost as beneficial as treating the cloth with a coat of varnish. The milk can be wiped dry in a few minutes, but the varnish will not dry for several days.

White paint in a kitchen is both sanitary and pretty, but it should be treated with two coats of varnish, so that any grease can be washed off each time the kitchen is cleaned.—Philadelphia Sun.

### GOAT HAIR FABRIC

Figured goat hair is one of the new materials for upholstery and drapery now being made for an interior decorating shop which deals in exclusive articles of furnishings, says the New York Tribune. The goat hair fabric is both rich and soft and has patterns of the same color in silk or a different twill of the fabric. Rich mulberry colored material of this sort was used recently in a fashionable house, with mulberry liberty velvet for the draperies and upholstery. The material is 50 inches wide and is \$6.75 a yard.

### OUTLINING

When outlining round forms, it is much easier to make the outline stitches from left to right, as they will then conform to the rounded shape, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Knots should never be used in embroidery of any kind and when beginning the outlining run a few stitches to the commencing point and then cover these stitches with the outlining. After the work is finished, run the thread back a few stitches underneath the work and fasten with a buttonhole stitch.

### SHRINKING CLOTH

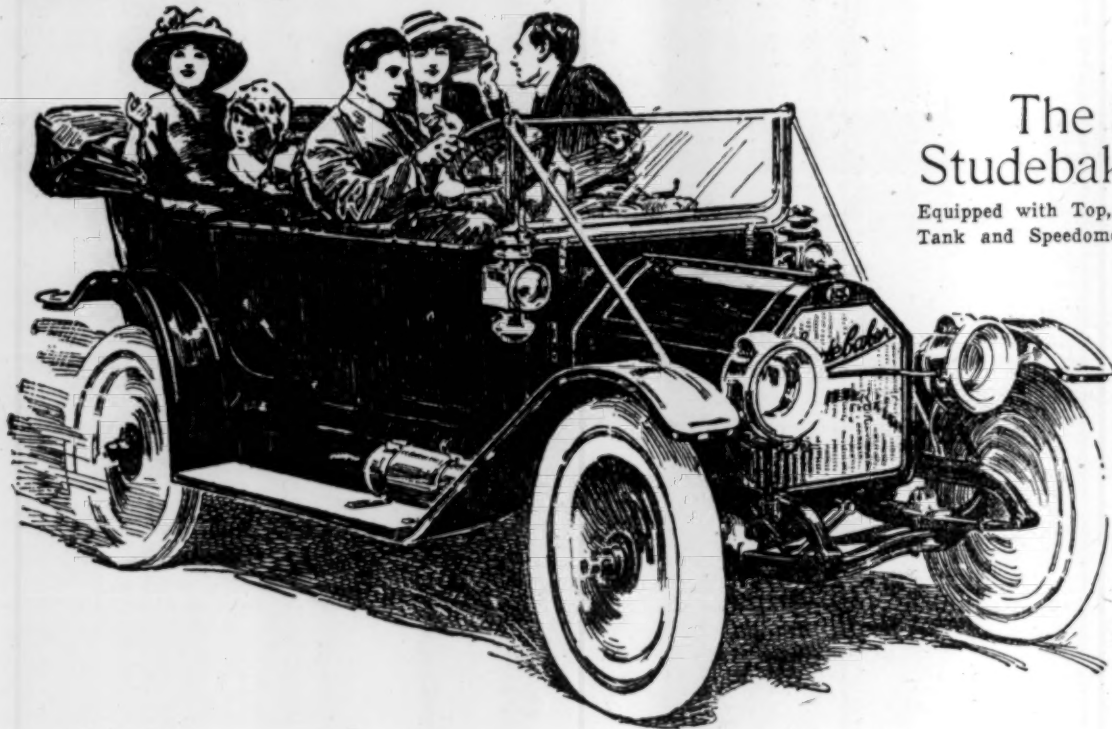
Having tried several methods of shrinking cloth, I find the following easiest and best, and am glad to pass it on, writes a contributor to Needlecraft. Thoroughly wet the goods in cold water; then procure a round stick, a curtain-pole will do, and wind the cloth around this, keeping it smooth and the edges even. Do not wring the goods before winding. Let dry, and your gingham, linen, or any kind of wash-goods, will be shrunk and very smooth. No ironing is required.

### SOFT HATS

Brown and white corduroy hats which are excellent for motoring or general wear and serge hats of the same sort are found and soft, trimmed only with a narrow band and a tiny fancy feather at the side.—New York Herald.



# Studebaker



The \$1100  
Studebaker (E-M-F) "30"

Equipped with Top, Windshield, Prest-O-Lite  
Tank and Speedometer, \$1190 f.o.b. Detroit

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Making record sales every day and selling strictly on the stability of their reputation and proved merit—that is the unique position of Studebaker cars.

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The Studebaker name guarantees construction, the best car that thought, money and experience can build. It also guarantees you against changes that have not been proved in actual operation.

For 60 years the Studebaker name has been a synonym for quality in the vehicle industry and the Studebaker car is built to uphold that reputation in the automobile world.

Constant search for improvement—backed by all the resources of a national institution—constant safeguarding against theoretical changes—will explain the wonderful record of Studebaker cars.

Until Studebaker cars entered the field, a good car meant a small fortune to buy and a big income to keep.

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The enormous demand for Studebaker cars, calling for manufacture and distribution on a national scale, has been a big factor in reducing cost of making and price to the user. Another big factor in cost reduction has been the development of facilities for making every car part ourselves.

The National Studebaker Service is a big convenience to the owner. 36 factory branches and 2500 equipped dealers all over the country, put expert service and car parts within reach at a moment's notice and at low cost.

78,000 Studebaker cars already on the road, sales increasing every day and every owner a "booster", tells its own story.

### STUDEBAKER CARS

STUDEBAKER (FLANDERS)	"20"	STUDEBAKER (E-M-F)	"30"
Touring Car	\$800	Touring Car	\$1100
Roadster	750	Detachable Demi-Tonneau	1100
Utility Car	800	Roadster	1100
Delivery Car	800		

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WALTHAM—E. E. JENNISON.  
WOBBURN—J. H. BATES AND SON.

## ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

One of the decisions arrived at at the August meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, July 30, was the holding next fall or winter of a general meeting of the association, which now has a membership of about 90.

A stunning special Kissel Kar is being finished in the Kissel factory for a prominent resident of Sagua la Grande, Cuba. The car is pure white in every exterior part and is upholstered in turkey red patent leather. This car on Fifth avenue or Lakeshore drive would certainly create a sensation.

In response to the popular demand for a smaller six-cylinder Packard, a rakish, five-passenger consort to the "48" for 1913 has been produced by the Packard Motor Car Company. This car, known as the "38," has been developed step by step with the other six-cylinder Packards, but its manufacture has been postponed until the present season because of the pressing market for its larger prototypes.

According to Gleason Murphy and F. L. Ditzler, who have just completed a tour of the principal eastern branches of the General Motors Truck Company, "The attitude of big business institutions toward the commercial motor vehicle is rapidly changing. The question no longer seems to be 'can we safely adopt mechanical transportation?' but rather, 'How can we best equip our business with trucks?' As the president of one big eastern house sagely points out, 'Long ago it was plain to us that unless the proposition of motor truck installation was carefully considered and the pros and cons as to types and sizes investigated in a practical man-

ner, economical, efficient and advantageous service could not be expected."

"Prejudice against the American automobile, one of the greatest obstacles to success in exporting cars, has been almost completely broken down. On a trip around the world started about two years ago, the prejudice at first was very noticeable, but the difference could be noted as the journey progressed, and American business grew," says Tom Jones of the export department of the R-H-C Corporation, who last December completed a two years' automobile trip around the world.

Six Reo touring cars will be placed at the disposal of the Roosevelt party when it arrives in Boston today. Manager J. M. Linscott will have the supervision and will meet the colonel as he arrives at the South station. The honor of piloting the car in which the colonel will ride will belong to J. L. Morrissey, an expert in this line of business, who has been connected with the Reo organization for some years.

G. D. Bartlett, secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers Association, was the recipient of a handsome 1913 Kissel Kar at the annual convention of the association, held at the Empress theatre, Milwaukee, July 23-25. The car was given by the association as an evidence of appreciation of Mr. Bartlett's services during the last three years, during which time the association's membership has increased about one third.

Reversing the tendency of European manufacturers to establish plants in America for the production of foreign goods, Horace De Lissier, who recently resigned the vice-presidency of the United States Motor Company to take the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Ajax-

Grieb Rubber Company, will sail for Europe next Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to establish a foreign factory to manufacture Ajax automobile tires. Mr. De Lissier will spend several months in Europe carrying out the plans of the company to extend its manufacturing facilities.

The best automobile route from Boston to the Rockingham fair, which will be held at Rockingham park, Salem, Aug. 20 to 24, is announced by the Touring Club of America to be as follows: Taking the regular Blue Book route 235, leaving Park square, go to Central square, Cambridge, via Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues. Turn right on to Prospect street and to avoid road improvements, left on Houghton street, then right on Springfield street, again right on Newton street and left into Webster avenue, joining the regular route which proceeds on Walnut and Chauncey, passing Broadway park at the right and into the Felsway. Then through Middlesex Fells, around Spot pond to Stoneham (11.8 miles). Thence straight ahead to Reading (15.1 miles). Straight on up grade, passing the buildings of Phillips Andover Academy to town hall, Andover. Keep left with trolley and at 25 miles use caution, as road is torn up both sides of trolley. Cross railroad tracks at South Lawrence station, going along Broadway to the corner of Common street, Lawrence (28 miles). Continue on Broadway on the Manchester road, turning left at Oakland avenue, as bridge is being repaired, go one block and right on Union street, which is not marked, and right again on River street, passing Methuen station at the left, bear right into Broadway again. Continue on well marked road to Salem station, turn left and again left to grand stand, Rockingham park (35 miles).

## MARMON FACTORY TO MAKE TRUCKS

Indianapolis is to be the home of another commercial car. The newcomer is the Marmon light delivery truck and will be manufactured by Nurdyke & Marmon Company, makers of the famous Marmon pleasure cars. The announcement that the company would add a truck to its line of cars came as a distinct surprise to local motor circles, as it was thought that Nurdyke & Marmon Company would adhere strictly to the manufacture of the Marmon "thirty-two" and the "six."

The Marmon truck is a light delivery car with a carrying capacity of 1200 to 1500 pounds. The motor used is the same as in the Marmon "thirty-two," the four-cylinder pleasure car, with the exception that the truck will use a motor with a 4-inch bore instead of the 4½-inch of the touring car. An unusual mechanical feature is the automatic governor, which limits the speed of the truck to a maximum of 20 miles an hour. The new truck uses pneumatic tires, 32x4, and has a wheel base of 120 inches.

A line of these commercial cars will soon be seen at the salesroom of the F. E. Wing Company, 12 Columbus avenue.

## WILL NOT GO TO HOT SPRINGS

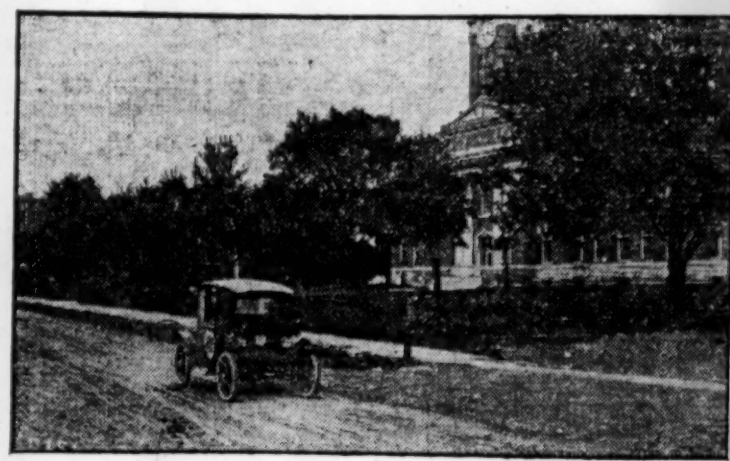
NEW YORK—The Brooklyn National league club will not do its spring training at Hot Springs, Ark., next year. President Ebbs has canceled his lease on Whittington park. He has not decided where the men will do their training. The Brooklyn club has recalled Pitcher Kent from the Toronto club of the International league.

## CLEVELAND GETS A PITCHER

CLEVELAND, O.—Pitcher Brenner of the Racine team of the Wisconsin-Illinois league has been purchased by the Cleveland team of the American league, to report at the end of his present league's season, Sept. 15.

## News for Automobilists

### MAPPING ROUTE FOR BIG TOUR



THE FLANDERS ELECTRIC PASSING BROWNSTOWN (IND.) COURTHOUSE  
This car is the official pathfinder for the 1912 Glidden tour between Detroit and New Orleans

## EXPECT NATIONAL TOUR OF A. A. A. TO BE BIG SUCCESS

From Detroit, Mich., to Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, in seven running days is the exact record of the Lakes-to-the Gulf route pathfinder for the national tour of the American Automobile Association and as the trip was made in a Flanders Colonial electric coupe, the long journey which is hardly half of the entire trip to New Orleans, has attracted the attention of the entire automobile world. In fact this long journey in an electric car eclipses every record for long distance road work ever made by an electric. It is a performance that truly proves the fact that country touring in a luxurious electric car is possible in these days when practically every town of any consequence is provided with a charging station at which "juice" may be obtained during dinner hour and night stops.

The correct distance from Detroit to Mammoth Cave is 563.3 miles. The pathfinders travelled slightly over 600 miles in their trip as they were required to retrace their route at times to discover better roads and at other times natives directed them wrongly. Inasmuch as the seventh day's work included only the round trip from Cave City to Mammoth Cave, nine miles each way, the Flanders electric really aver-

aged slightly above 100 miles for each traveling day or six successive days. During this remarkable journey there was not a moment when the car gave any trouble. Steep hills, sandy stretches and rocky surfaced roads caused by washouts during the heavy rains of this year, were encountered. Throughout the entire stretch of country covered, road work was being done and when the great tour travels through, there will be found excellent highways for practically the entire distance.

Those roads which in 1910 gave the Glidden tourists so much trouble have been greatly improved and many stretches are now splendid pikes constructed along lines of road building that insure permanency.

Official Pathfinder W. O. Westgard and Official Photographer and Correspondent F. Edward Spooner, both old and experienced travelers and pathfinders, have been delighted with the 1912 national tour route to this point. Charles S. Ross, the driver of the electric pathfinder and Frank Smith, who is in charge of the trip, say that the 1912 tour has been laid along lines that are delightful in every way. What the finishing stretches will show, remains a question, for south of Memphis the route traversed is new as a great tour route.

## FINE SHOWING BY STUDEBAKER CARS IN TEXAS

Model "20" Finished Fourth in 200-Mile Race Competing Against Higher Powered Autos

Whether by consistent running at reasonably high speeds a car of the light, popular priced type can hold its own in a long test with the high-powered and more complicated racing models is a question which motorists often discuss. As a rule, instances where comparisons can be made are rare, due to the fact that the cars race in separate classes.

The recent Galveston beach meet, however, featured a 200-mile race open to all types. The event brought out an immense field, in size from the 90 horsepower creations of the foreign factories to the little Studebaker racers which have so distinguished themselves in the light car classes this year. For about 25 miles the big cars had the honor for the lead. When that stage was passed, however, the field thinned rapidly, the cars combining speed and consistency sifting steadily to the front. At 50 miles the crowd noted that Evans and his Studebaker were gaining. One by one they cut down the larger opponents until with the race less than half over, Evans forged into fourth place.

From then on Evans was repeatedly called on to fight off the rushes of bigger rivals which were periodically falling out and returning to the strite. Evans forfeited his position only once when he made his only stop for supplies. He got it back in a few laps, however, and at the finish was more than five miles ahead of his nearest pursuer.

Incidentally the Studebaker team figured in nearly all the events of the meeting picking up more than \$450 in prize money despite the fact that they were favored with only one race for cars of the light type. This event found the Studebaker entries in first, second and third position at the finish.

One of the features of the meeting was the performance of the Studebaker "20" stock car champion which set a complete string of records at Indianapolis last fall. Still bearing the authenticating stamps of Chairman Edwards on her essential parts, this car raced successfully against high-powered cars in three consecutive events of 25, 25 and 50 miles finishing well to the front each time. During this hard test Driver Christie did not even leave his seat, turning back to the starting line and taking on a fresh field of opponents as soon as Starter Wagner could get them marshalled at the tape and sent away.

## HJERTBERG SIGNS AGAIN

NEW YORK—Returning athletes from Stockholm announced that Ernie Hjertberg, who trained the Swedes for the Olympic games, has signed a four-year contract to again coach the athletes of that country.

## MOTOR FIRE CAR HAS COME TO STAY SAYS TIRE EXPERT

Also Believes \$75,000,000 Is Fair Estimate of Amount That Will Be Paid for Apparatus in 1912

"The only question raised in the past by fire chiefs regarding motor driven fire apparatus," says F. H. Sawyer, head of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. fire truck tire department, commenting on the adoption of motor driven apparatus for fire departments, "was the reliability of the gasoline engine and its ability when properly geared to deliver the adequate amount of water. Now that this question has been definitely settled in favor of the engine, self propelled fire apparatus is coming into its own."

"The interval of time elapsing between the sending in of an alarm and the arrival of the apparatus is important in fire fighting. The motor-driven engine displaces the stations with horse-drawn apparatus which have to be built and maintained in the outlying districts in order to cope with the situation. The radius of service is vastly increased with motor driven apparatus, and thus the outlying stations are done away with. Then the expense of operating positively ceases when the apparatus is out of service, and it is thus possible to give increased protection with fewer men and less expense."

Commenting on tire equipment Mr. Sawyer asserts that fire chiefs throughout the country are favorably impressed with the Goodyear non-skid tires. "One of the important features of motor drawn apparatus is the danger of overloading," says Sawyer, "and the use of Goodyear non-skid 10 per cent oversize tires is a prevention, inasmuch as these tires will carry a larger load than any standard tire of the same make and size."

Mr. Sawyer is in touch with fire fighting conditions all over the country. He expects to attend the convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers, which meet in Denver in the fall. The program for the convention has already been announced, and the papers and discussions will be largely devoted to the efficiency of motor driven apparatus. The exhibits too, will be very numerous and will include all varieties of motor fire trucks. Mr. Sawyer says that a well informed estimate of the amount of such apparatus which will be bought in the United States during the year places the figure at \$75,000,000.

## REPUBLIC RUBBER HAS BIG YEAR

At a special meeting called Aug. 1, the stockholders of The Republic Rubber Company voted on an increase of the authorized capital from \$4,000,000 to \$10,000,000. A number of extensions and improvements were discussed and the semi-annual statement was read, showing a large increase in the business of the company. At the directors' meeting following, the board declared a special stock dividend of 35 per cent to the common stockholders of record Aug. 1.

## INDIANA, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE IN GOOD ROADS MEETING

To Be Held Either at Mammoth Cave or Bowling Green, Ky. — Prominent Men to Speak

## PLAN 3 HIGHWAYS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At a meeting of representatives of the commercial bodies and Automobile Club of Louisville held recently, it was decided to prepare a definite plan for a tri-state good roads meeting to be participated in by representatives of commercial bodies, good roads associations and automobile clubs of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, to be held at either Mammoth cave or Bowling Green, Ky., probably the latter part of September. This meeting will be preceded by "sociability" automobile runs from Louisville and Nashville.

It is also planned that there shall be held at this meeting a barbecue, one of the old-fashioned sort, and every effort will be made to make the experience of those who take part in the gathering one to be remembered.

Speakers of national and state prominence are expected to be present. Governor Hooper of Tennessee has already signified his willingness to take part, and others will be secured without difficulty.

One of the salient points of this meeting is that it will have laid before it a well-considered plan of action to be amended or changed in such fashion as the meeting may consider wise. The improvement of three great highways will be the central thought. These are the central Lincoln road, the Lincoln-Jackson way and the Jeff Davis highway, all thoroughfares of importance, whose improvement would really be a business benefit, and of inestimable advantage to the farmers dwelling along the routes.

The meeting will not only consider the making of roads but the proper use of the same. This means the operation of the automobile in every detail. Especial consideration will be given the problem of unnecessary noise, in which the automobile warning signal plays so important a part. The worthlessness of the bulb horn, hitherto so widely used, has focused attention on the necessity of using a signal capable of giving an abrupt sound, sufficiently loud to be heard above the noise of the traffic in cities and the rattle of the farmer's wagon on country roads. A feature of this problem, however, is the regulation of these signals to prevent misuse, not only in the city but in the country.

Louisville, Nashville and Indianapolis representatives will soon meet to discuss the details of the meeting, which is almost the first interstate meeting to be held in the interest of good roads with a definite knowledge of just what the meeting is expected to accomplish.

## COLOR SCHEME FOR AUTO ROUTES IS NOW PROPOSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—A plan for designating the various highway routes throughout the state by colors for the convenience of motorists, is being worked out by F. D. Lyon, secretary of the New York State Automobile Association. It is proposed to designate the main highway between New York and Buffalo via Albany as the "blue" route, from Albany to Rouses Point, etc., as the "red" route, each main route to be designated by a distinctive color and the less frequented routes, by a combination of colors.

It is proposed that the highway department, paint the top rail of fences along improved highways, the color assigned to that particular route. At present these fences are white. It is also proposed that the department paint an 18-in. strip of color on bridges along the highways.

The telephone and telegraph companies, have been asked to permit their poles along the various routes to be adorned with a band of color to be applied by various automobile clubs in their respective territories. Round color discs will be used along streets in cities to indicate the way to tourists.

## SUSAN II. AGAIN LEADS YACHTS

CHICAGO—Susan II. again finished first in the Columbia Yacht Club's race for the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy Friday, and is thereby in a position to take the cup if it lands fourth place or better in the final contest today.

Her time for the 12 miles, twice over a six-mile course, was 2h. 25m. 37s., or 2m. 55s. better than that of her nearest competitor, the Spray. The other tarts finished as follows: Jackson Park, Chevon, Cherry, Columbia and St. Claire.

Only two entrants appeared for the first heat of the William Wrigley, Jr., \$22,000 trophy power boat race. James A. Pugh's Disturber III, took first place, making the 25 miles in the slow time of 1h. 10m. 54s. Chicago, formerly Disturber IV, was second.



# The Vanderbilt Cup Race

**VANDERBILT COURSE  
AT MILWAUKEE WILL  
SOON BE COMPLETED**

Contestants Are to Have  
First Chance to Try Out  
Cars Over the 82-Mile  
Route Sept. 1

## NEW GRANDSTAND

NEW YORK—E. S. Williams, representing W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., chairman of the contest committee of the Automobile Club of America, visited Milwaukee the latter part of the past week for the purpose of inspecting the new course for the Milwaukee races. This course, as has been announced, is located in Wauwatosa township and is 8.2 miles in circumference. Mr. Williams was highly pleased with the present outlook and commended the Milwaukee people for their activity in preparing the course.

What is known as the town line leg of the circuit has been entirely rebuilt. It is 1½ miles long and will require 1800 carloads of crushed stone. No less than 5000 loads of stone has been purchased to resurface every inch of the way. Eighteen graders, two 45-horsepower traction engines, three gasoline rollers of 6, 10 and 12 tons which will follow up the stone dumpers are being employed. Oiling of the course will begin about Aug. 20.

Erection of the grandstand is scheduled to begin Sept. 1, and together with the pits, official stands, and other buildings will be started. By permitting the off to sink into the surface for 10 days before practice of racing cars is permitted, a much better surface is insured. However, practice spins will be permitted beginning Sept. 1.

Definite decision has been reached to place the start and finish line in the center of the Burleigh street straightaway, the stretch which comprises the lower leg of the course. Cars are to run clockwise instead of counter-clockwise as is the custom on speedways. This means that all drivers will have to make right hand turns throughout instead of left-hand. By locating the grandstand on Burleigh street the spectators will be afforded a view of a three-mile stretch on each side.

A portion of the course is a concrete road 2½ miles in length—the stretch being built by the county at the expense of the Wauwatosa township. The contract calls for the completion of this by Aug. 31. Owing to the fact that the Elgin road race meet precedes the Milwaukee carnival by less than three weeks, a number of prospective entrants are withholding their entries for the Milwaukee event until after their cars have been through the Elgin races. As is well known, the entry fee must accompany the blank in order to make the entry bona fide and for this reason most of the entrants want to be sure that their cars are in shape for racing at Milwaukee. Nearly all of the competitors nominated for Elgin have signified their intention of appearing in the Milwaukee contests.

## PLAN 6TH ANNUAL MOTOR BOAT RACE

Entries for the sixth annual championship open race for motor boats given by the New England Engine and Boat Association under management of the Boston Yacht Club, and sanction of the American Power Boat Association at Hull, Saturday, Aug. 17 and 31, should be made as soon as possible with the regular committee of the Boston Yacht Club, T. W. Powers, secretary, 5 Rowes wharf, Boston. The event is open to all motor boats from any part of the country for which classes are provided.

Classes and prizes are offered for: Hydroplanes—First, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15. Class A—Racers of any size and type (except hydroplanes) having a speed of more than 12 statute miles an hour, first, \$50; second, \$25; third, \$15. Class B—Cabin cruisers, first, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10. Class C—Open boats, first, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10. The championship grand trophy will be awarded to the boat in any of the four classes that makes the fastest time in both races combined, covering the total distance (in the two races) of 28¼ miles. All other prizes will be awarded according to percentage at the end of the two days' racing, which will be determined by the percentage table of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts.

**LOBSTER CROPS TO INCREASE**  
WASHINGTON—Thirty million lobsters were planted by the United States fish commission in the last year, according to Commissioner Bowers' annual report.

**SUPPLIES**  
For thirty-seven years the Morse Company have been ship chandlers and now are better equipped to supply your requirements than any other house.  
Send six cents today to cover the cost of mailing this valuable work. Catalog itself is free.  
**A. S. MORSE CO.**  
41 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## ONE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS



THE STEVENS-DURYEA MODEL C-SIX SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

## STEVENS-DURYEA MODEL C-SIX IS ATTRACTIVE CAR

Presents Wholly New Body Design With the Chassis, Hood and Body Treated as One

One of the new automobile models that is attracting motorists now is the C-Six brought out by the Stevens-Duryea Company. It contains many improvements along the lines of greater beauty, comfort and convenience and shows the latest refinement of such basic principles as the unit power plant, three point support, the multiple disc dry plate clutch and the six cylinder motor.

Model C-Six is strikingly handsome. It presents a wholly new body design in which chassis, hood and body are treated as one, the hood being a forward extension of the body, instead of merely a cover for the engine. The hood rises and widens gradually from the radiator to the gracefully curved enclosing front that takes the place of the usual straight dash. There it meets the adjustable windshield, which is an integral part of the body, not merely an accessory. The top is locked firmly to the uprights of the windshield in the open types of model C-Six, giving the security and staunchness of a closed body and doing away with all unsightly straps and rattling auxiliary supports.

To the motor enthusiast, the driving compartment of Model C-Six is a place of wonders. Here the instruments of precision and control are no longer mere accessories but are treated as details of fine construction. Operating devices for ignition, carburetor, self-starter and electric lights are located on a neat panel board directly in front of the driver. Another unique feature, which is probably the greatest single convenience in this part of the car is a compartment set neatly in the dividing space between the two front seats. Through an opening in its cover is seen the gasoline gauge which tells just the amount of gasoline in the tank at that moment. Opening the cover discloses two handles, one operating the gasoline shut-off, and the other the priming pump to the intake manifold. By shutting off the fuel from the carburetor, and locking the compartment, the driver can leave the car perfectly secure against unauthorized operation. It is not necessary for him to move from his seat to start the car, no matter how long it has been standing.

Another convenience is the four-cylinder air compressor for inflating tires. This is driven from the transmission and set in action by a lever conveniently located. A patented design of underbody permits the withdrawal of the gasoline tank with its four gallon reserve without removing the body.

Two types of the two passenger car will be offered, the model C-Six roadster and the model C-Six enclosed coupelet.

Three types of five passenger cars will be offered, the model "C-Six" touring car, model "C-Six" convertible phaeton and the model "C-Six" Demi-Berline.

The above and two types of the seven passenger cars, the model "C-Six" limousine and the model "C-Six" Berline, are offered on the chassis, having a wheel base of 131 inches.

**FUEL TROUBLE ON HILLS**  
It is most noticeable that with certain types of float-feed carburetor the level of fuel in the jet alters with the inclination of the car in the case of the pattern in which the jet is placed forward of the float chamber and the axial line of the car. The immediate result is that when ascending hills greater suction is required to lift the same amount of fuel than on the level, and except in the case of an exceptionally well-designed apparatus a starved mixture is apt to result. Probably on this account, to a great extent, many cars prove to be extremely sensitive to gradients, the effect being, of course, heightened where the fuel is drawn from a tank by gravity alone. In a similar way, the choking and spitting which many motors give vent to when throttled on descending hills may be due to a rich mixture produced by overflowing.

**WIRELESS BILL SIGNED**  
WASHINGTON—President Taft signed Friday the radio-communication bill, carrying out America's part of the international agreements.

## "RIGHT OR LEFT HAND DRIVE?" IS NOW BIG QUESTION

J. G. Perrin, Chief Engineer of Lozier Company, Tells of Mechanical Advantages of the Latter

With the majority of 1913 cars on view in the various salesrooms, and a discriminating public carefully examining the merits of each, the question of "right or left-hand drive" is being discussed in all parts of the country.

Many surprises were brought out in this connection in the announcement of next season's models. Not the least among these is the number of high-priced cars which have adopted the left-hand drive and center control features. It is an open secret that this change was made by some manufacturers only after repeated demand from purchasers for cars having the driver's seat on the left-hand side. Others foresaw the demand and made the change with less delay.

The main advantage of left-hand drive and center control is generally supposed to be the adaptability of this construction to American road conditions. J. G. Perrin, chief engineer of the Lozier Motor Company says the mechanical advantages are also important.

"Left-side drive with center control enables the change-speed levers to be mounted directly on the gearbox, forming one unit," says Mr. Perrin. "This eliminates the usual right-side drive troubles where two telescoping shafts run from the gearbox to the frame, on the end of which the control levers are mounted. This construction requires very careful fitting to avoid too much rattle on the one hand, or cramping on the change-speed lever on the other, due to the fact that each connects two different members of the chassis, namely—the frame and the gearbox—and these two units are not immovably connected to each other."

"Most makers have found it necessary in the past to use heavier springs on the right side of cars with right-side steer, due to the fact that the torque reaction of the motor causes a considerable load on the right side of the car. With well-crowned roads there is also tendency for a greater weight to be thrown on the right side."

"The advantages of left-side drive to the chauffeur are many; also to the passenger in the front seat. The obvious ones, of course, which have been most noticed, are the easy exits of passengers and driver to the sidewalk or curb without having to walk around the front of the car. The passenger can step directly from the running board, to the curb without the considerable jump from the running board to the street."

## BAKER COMPANY DROPS ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

"Model-a-Year System Has Been Abandoned for 'Continuity - of - Development' Plan

Announcement is made by the Baker Motor Vehicle Company that they have abandoned the yearly announcement of new models. That they have found it a better policy to give continuously to the purchaser the benefit of the best and latest improvements, say the officials of the company, is the idea back of the change. "Continuity of development is our watchword," says O. B. Henderson, sales manager of the Baker Company. "Instead of once a year giving the purchaser the benefit of added refinements we have found it more satisfactory to all concerned to incorporate continuously in the manufacture of the Baker electric all the improvements up to date, so that each car we produce is the best possible car we can make; embodying everything of merit which we can put into it."

"It has been my observation that the frequent announcements of new models for this or that year are sometimes exaggerated reports of inconsequential improvements which the manufacturer hopes will win new sales by extensive publicity."

**CITRUS ASSOCIATION FORMED**  
SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Articles of incorporation for the Mission Citrus Association have been filed in the office of County Clerk Charles Post. The association will do business at Bryn Mawr, starting with a capitalization of \$20,000.



# Stevens-Duryea

## Announcement—The C-Six

### An Entirely New Model

For nearly a Quarter-Century the Stevens-Duryea has exercised a distinguished leadership in the motor-world. We tell you below what this leadership is founded upon and how it is carried forward by the new Model C-Six into a leadership still broader and of vital interest to you

It is founded upon the closest study of and devotion to the interests of the motoring public. We studied the *needs* of motorists—not merely their *demands*—and thus discovered and applied the fundamental and vital principles, known as Stevens-Duryea

Up to this time our leadership has been mostly mechanical, and the results, in comparison with other fine cars, have been: more power delivered to the rear wheels; less strain on mechanism; greater comfort of passengers; less wear on tires; greater value of the car when resold.

But we have been studying still more deeply into the needs of motorists. We tried to think of a quieter car than had ever been built; smoother; more luxurious; with a new idea of comfort; and a new idea of beauty, bringing hood, chassis and body together in one harmonious unit.

We have accomplished all these things in the new Model C-Six—and in harmony with Stevens-Duryea principles that we know to be right.

The New Quietness and smoothness have been obtained by an infinite number of improvements in detail of design, construction and machining, in the motor and its allied members. Easy care and uninterrupted service are ensured by the compactness and with even greater accessibility of all operating parts. Easy control of the car, with precision-instruments conveniently placed, offer confidence, safety, and knowledge of what the car is doing.

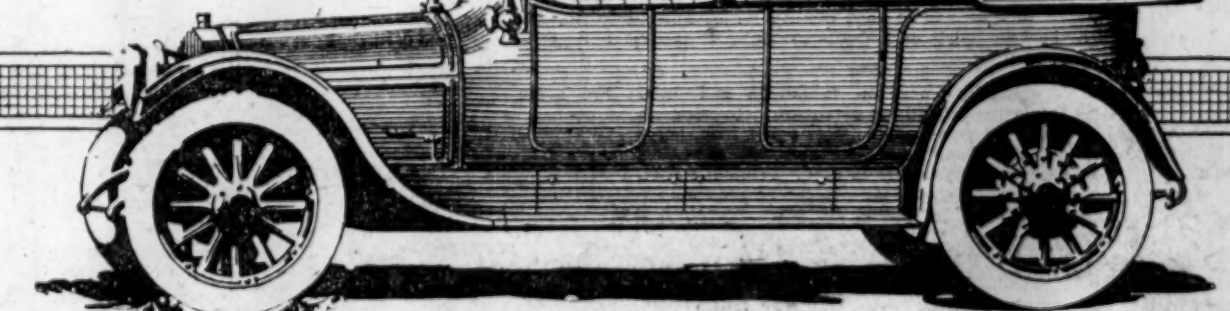
The New Kind of Comfort is obtained by a design of spring suspension that dampens the recoil effect of passing over an obstruction. To preserve perfect balance and prevent exaggerated lurching, the six-cylinder Unit Power Plant is mounted on a flexible three-point support. No sway or roll is communicated to passengers, who rest in an easy and comfortable position in a wealth of depth of upholstery with abundance of room. The patented adjustable rear seat in the tonneau—which may be raised, lowered, carried forward or backward—is instantly appreciated by those who have felt the strain of long tours in seats that do not fit the individual. Protection is afforded by a windshield which is made a part of the body, does not rattle and may be so adjusted as to thoroughly ventilate the driver's compartment. The top, when up, attaches firmly to this windshield without a gap, and eliminates the usual auxiliary supports of top and windshield. The doors are very wide. Such complete provisions for comfort have never before been offered to the motoring public.

We have never followed the fashion of bringing out yearly models, but we study and satisfy the *real* needs of the motoring public.

This has given us the confidence of Stevens-Duryea owners, and the respect of our competitors; and has given *you* the quietest, smoothest, most luxurious, most comfortable, and by far the handsomest motor-car this or any other country has ever produced.

J W Bowman Company 911 Boylston Street Boston  
Stevens-Duryea Company "Pioneer Builders of American Sixes" Chicopee Falls Mass

Model C-Six  
Seven Passengers  
\$4750



The New Harmony of Design brings the chassis, hood, and body together in one beautiful unit. The hood rises and widens gradually as it extends rearward, its lines merging at the windshield with those of the body and being carried from this point in graceful curves to the rear. The effect of these lines is not interrupted by breaks in the upper rail, which in the open cars, is continuously upholstered for the entire length. The mud-guards and aprons are rounded to give better protection and harmonize with the lines of the body. This original conception will instantly be recognized as the body design of the future.

## Prices of Model C-Six Including Standard Equipment

SEVEN PASSENGERS; WHEEL-BASE, 138 INCHES  
Touring Car, \$4750 Limousine, \$5750  
Convertible Phaeton, \$5250 Berline, \$5950  
FIVE PASSENGERS; WHEEL-BASE, 131 INCHES  
Touring Car, \$4500 Convertible Phaeton, \$5000  
Demi-Berline, \$5550

TWO PASSENGERS; WHEEL-BASE, 131 INCHES  
Roadster, \$4500 Coupelet, \$5000  
SEVEN PASSENGERS; WHEEL-BASE, 131 INCHES  
Limousine, \$5500 Berline, \$5700

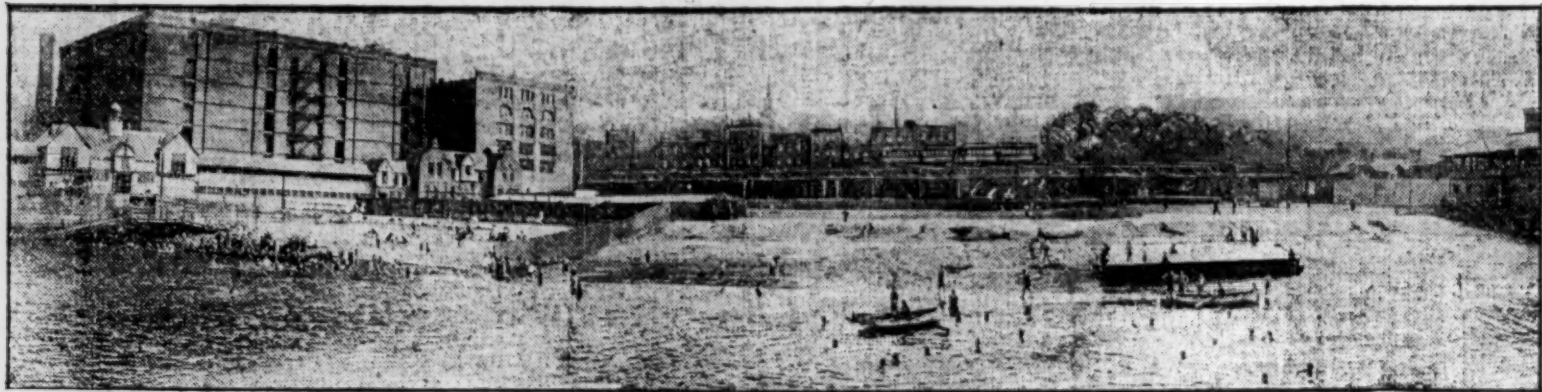
## STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Open cars—Stevens-Duryea top, with head lining, complete with envelope and side curtains. Stevens-Duryea universal position windshield. Adjustable rear seat in five and seven passenger touring cars.

Open and enclosed cars—Electric lighting system; self-starter equipped with Stevens-Duryea patented device for operating gas distributor, operative from the driver's seat. Electric and bulb horns; Auto-Meter with electric light; clock; foot rest; coat and blanket rail; portable, electric light with extension cord; pockets on front and rear doors; air compressor for inflating tires; single or double tire carrier; folding trunk rack; full set of tools; tire repair kit; extra rim; Yale locks on tire irons, storage and control compartments; Standard Universal Quick Detachable Demountable Rims No. 3; option, Standard Universal Quick Detachable No. 1.



# BOSTONIANS OF ALL NATIONALITIES REVEL IN THE SALT WATER AT NORTH END PARK BEACH



North End park beach, showing women's bathhouse at left, men's at right; Atlantic avenue Elevated train in background, also spire of historic Old North church amid tenement houses and (at right) trees on famous Cops hill

Place Is Neighborhood Center in Summer and Friendliness Goes Along With Discipline and Instruction

## MANY SWIM WELL

To see public ocean bathing facilities in the height of their usefulness, as well as enjoyed to the full, one need but go down to the North End park on any summer day at or near the time of high tide and observe the children and adults of many nationalities having the finest kind of time in the water. The activities at that point in the most densely populated part of the city form the subject of this, the seventh article in a series on bathing places of Greater Boston.

Near where the Charles river empties into Boston harbor, the North End park beach for more than 14 years has stood an almost indispensable boon to a section of the city of Boston which above all others can appreciate outdoor bathing and swimming facilities.

"Who comes here?" "What are the nationalities from which the North End beach draws its attendance?"

The questions were asked of John W. Lawton, superintendent of the beach since the "first day it was thrown open to the public."

"Where do they come from?" Mr. Lawton repeated. "Well, get the map and if there is a place on the globe that we can point to as at one time or other furnishing us with patrons, then I must have been greatly mistaken in my estimate."

"As a matter of fact," the superintendent continued, "here at the North End we get them from everywhere. If you are good at reading faces, and want to ask questions then the answer is right down there among those hundreds of young folk now enjoying the water."

## Variety of Frequenters

That it was virtually cosmopolis let loose was soon brought home when the inquirer set to work defining nationalities represented on the North End water front. Italians, Poles, Jews, Syrians, Armenians, and others helped to make up the bathing party. There was joy in every face and happy replies came all around when the question was asked how the water was at that hour. Many attendants went about giving advice and watchful that there should be no abuse of municipal privilege. There is a bathing line beyond which no one is allowed to venture, and any infringement of this rule is likely to get the offender into the hands of the ever vigilant harbor police.

"But we have scarcely any difficulty with our people, either children or adults," Mr. Lawton said. "They soon come to realize that it is for them and for them alone that the city is providing this beach, and that they will only hurt themselves by not obeying the disciplinary rules."

"Yes, the Italians are greatly in the majority here. That follows as a matter of course when you consider that right up there—the superintendent pointed to the narrow streets running down into Atlantic avenue—"is a city in itself; a mass of people, many of whom are new arrivals in the country, and unacquainted with western conditions."

"It is intensely interesting to watch them the first time they come to the beach. There may be a family, consisting of parents and half a dozen children. Usually some relative brings them along and performs the introduction. Yes, indeed, we have our code of good manners here at the North End and even while it may seem a small thing, it is a



Group of happy bathers at North End park; recreation pier and guard in boat at left; camera pointed toward navy yard

credit to these people that they hold to being at all times civil.

"As long as I have been here every day brings its novelty. I know the history, the lives of hundreds of these people. To me it is an ever varying picture, this life on the beach, as it brings the workaday folks in touch with nature."

A lad of 10 years was questioned as to what he thought of the water. A native of sunny Italy, he had come from the old country with his parents a year or so ago. In their old home the ocean was only something to be pictured in story book or imagination. When the Mediterranean steamer brought the family from the Italian interior to the New World, all along the way across the eyes of the youngster and his brothers and sisters grew larger and larger because of this water, water and more water.

Around the North End beach are many facilities. These establishments consider the bathing facilities an unmixing blessing in summer time.

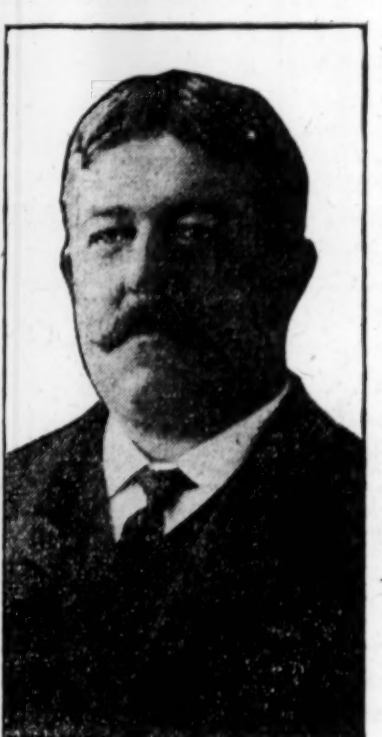
"Right next to us, as you see," said Mr. Lawton, "is a very large factory. Hundreds of girls find employment there. During the noon hour, providing the tide is right, you will see them here by the score. Half an hour is allowed for lunch. One half of that time is given over to the meal, the rest to the water. It sends them back to their task with renewed ardor. As most of these young women have their homes within easy walking distance they have been familiar with the North End beach since their early years."

"The location of the North End pier limits our swimming area. As you see, the pier juts right into the harbor. But even so there have been developed some excellent long distance swimmers along this course. There is Miss May Barry, for instance, who the other day carried off the championship honors in the Charles river basin contest."

## Instruction

The swimming instructor at North End beach is Joseph McNamara. The instructor is decidedly solicitous for his charges. He is at all times on guard against anything that will prove detrimental to the prowess of his pupils. He believes that every boy and every girl should be as much at home in the water as on land, and he loses little time in convincing his pupils of it.

"All persons who learn to swim," he said, "have to remember that it means not only much to themselves, but to others not so well equipped for battle with the element. I am proud of my pupils. It is instilled into them that they must always be on the lookout for lending a hand. There is not one among my boys and girls who cannot bring me



JOHN W. LAWTON  
Superintendent of North End park since its establishment

to shore, and I am no featherweight either."

Miss Ellen J. Morley, who has been in charge of the women's department at North End beach since the day it was opened, has the general supervision likewise of the extensive laundry and bathing suit storerooms. This is a feature by itself. Every facility for the laundering of thousands of towels is provided. Miss Morley has become like a mother to many of the foreign children whose parents, perhaps, are at work during the day. She is kindness personified and has surrounded herself with assistants that with her know that the best way to get along is to be kind without surrendering discipline.

The bath houses for the women and girls at North End beach are exceptionally well fitted out. There is ample space. On account of the increase in attendance on the men's and boys' side the locker system has been found of service in that it allows of the accommodation of hundreds at one time.

The playground adjoining the beach bath houses plays a considerable part in the entire scheme of outdoor enjoyment. There is also a shelter house where children are provided with sand in which they can play to their heart's

content. Hammocks have been strung up and here mothers can leave their babies while they themselves take a dip.

Hugh C. McGrath, the general superintendent of the Boston bath department, happened along in his automobile. Mr. McGrath is on the go from morning to evening. He directs personally affairs at every establishment, or sees to it that his orders are carried out to the letter.

"It is necessary to be ever vigilant in this department," he said to the inquirer. "The moment we relax then something is likely to go wrong. The attendance here, the people who have this beach right at their doors, as it were, are the best commentators as to whether the North End baths are giving good account of themselves. But there is room for improvement. If our plans mature—and I may say that we have already had specifications prepared—then we shall improve this place so that it will be well high perfect. As you know, this is a made beach. Hundreds of loads of sand were brought in to make it suitable for bathing. But there is too much of a bank above. Plans provide for a cemented space with cement steps leading right down to the water. That would give us something exceptional."

"Personally I will say that if bathing facilities in the open are a good thing anywhere, here at the North End they have become nothing less than a necessity. And these people appreciate the fact that the city does so much in that direction."

The North End establishment has an additional function. Here are kept all the supplies needed in the bath department, which employs more than 50 people on the beach and indoors.

NEW LAMPS WILL ADD NO EXPENSE, SAYS COMMISSION

Mayor Fitzgerald has received a communication from the finance commission urging again the purchases and installation as soon as possible of 11,000 Gratz lamps. The commission maintains that the lamplighters have signified their intention of refraining from asking for an increase within 10 years or for conditions that would increase the expenditure in the event of the city taking over the street lighting.

The commissioners mention a letter from the lamplighters' union, sent to Commissioner Louis K. Rourke on April 1, 1911, by way of disproving the mayor's assertion that transferring the lamplighters would entail much added expenditure.

TOURIST CAMPS BUILT IN CANADA

MONTREAL, P. Q.—Algonquin national park is to have several log cabin camps to be built by the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the accommodation of fishermen and tourists. The first camp is being constructed on a beautiful point on Smoke lake, about eight miles from the railway, and with an outlook unsurpassed. The camp will be a main lodge with six log cabins with accommodation for 50 people.

These camps are being built as popular style of those that have been so popular in the Rangeley lakes district in Maine for the last 30 years. The Grand Trunk is the first to adopt this style of accommodation for tourists in Canada.

# GOETHE'S APPEAL BROAD AS STRONG

Great Men of His Time Admired Poet Whose Genius Seemed Universal and Who Appreciated Others' Work

ENTHUSIASM grows as one studies the life of the great German poet and humanist, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. In the case of Shakespeare the personality is hidden by the works. One only knows that the intelligence which could set forth this splendid panorama of human experience, declaring with such majesty and yet direct actuality the whole range of the human mentality and character, must have been in himself a great man, though the slight records of him that exist appear never so trivial.

Of Goethe, on the other hand, it seems as if the man himself is what we study, and what most instructs and inspires, for it is Goethe himself whom one reads into all his writings. A study of one of the greatest and most universally inclusive of human mentalities has value for those who would know themselves and their neighbors. Perhaps one of its chief uses is to declare what the thinker who has high aspirations and strivings really sees in the common human lot, what his point of view of it all is. While one's own enlightenment in a given direction may convince one that the great thinker was wrong, yet to understand the thought and heart of another forwards intelligent toleration for diverse opinion and especially shows one the line along which the thought of the other must be approached if one is to win him to a different standpoint. Goethe knew how to explain himself as few men have known.

This is what culture means—the understanding of the best that has been thought in all the ages and is thought today by the most earnest people. Let this best be never so far from the absolute, it is necessary to understand it if one is to succeed in giving those who cling to these things the something noble to put in their place. Crudely to affirm that those who do not agree with one are wholly wrong is not to win them to one's own standard.

So in studying the thought of Goethe one begins to see that having passed through the whole world of human thinking to an extent which few men have had bigness of sympathies, intellectual and affectional, to reach, Goethe knew both the nothingness of human opinion and the plain indication, traceable all through human experience, of the presence of a divine and holy reality beyond the limits of that which is temporal. Certainly he at least had risen to a place of calm, of superiority to those things which afflict ordinary people and knew that the great destiny of man is something far beyond any heights or depths of mortal measurement.

## He Appreciated Others

The enthusiasm of the great men of his time for this man also points to these things as true. Of Schiller it is said that he was popular because he wrote closer to the emotional experience of the average man and woman; Goethe observed and thought from that higher standpoint of thoughtful observation, which sees that the ideas of the good, beautiful and true which men gain from their human schooling are the only abiding and real element in it all. The sorrows of humanity were less to him than to others not through coldness of intellectuality, as has been sometimes supposed, but from his wisdom. He knew that these things pass away; and why then should one stay to lament them? Onward, the star of his aspiration led him, "ohne Hast, ohne Rast"—without haste, without rest.

Not only the enthusiasm of other men for him but his own generous admiration of other great mentalities marks the greatness of Goethe. The friendship with Schiller is typical. There seems never to have crossed Goethe's thought anything like jealousy of his brother poet, perhaps because he knew his own powers. He admits frankly that his own writing could never be popular in the sense that Schiller's was. Goethe and Beethoven were friends, as well, drawn together by their common recognition of the pettiness of the average human thinking and their striving toward a more satisfying concept of destiny.

Beethoven is said to have been neglected in his later need by his more successful friend; but George Henry Lewes warns us against judging of a matter in which we have little data. Goethe's nature was generous and loyal always to his friends and it is unlikely that Beethoven's appeal to him for help was unanswered from any petty reasons. The request, by the way, was that Goethe help Beethoven get the patronage of the court for his great mass. Beethoven said of Goethe's poems, "They exercise a great sway over me, not only by their meaning, but by their rhythm also. It is a language which urges me on to composition."

## Fond of Literature

Goethe highly appreciated English literature. He read Scott and Byron with avidity, and it is a key to his thinking, perhaps, that he saw in Byron at one time, at any rate, the greatest product of modern times. He read Scott with ever-increasing admiration—an ever-hint of Goethe's predilections—and was much pleased by receiving a letter of appreciation from the Scottish author whom Ruskin called the greatest mental force of his day. Of Goethe's opinion of Shakespeare the readers of "Wilhelm Meister" are aware. His version of "Romeo and Juliet," however, is described by Lewes as an example of bad judgment. It shows the difference in the two mentalities. Shakespeare, for example, with keen dramatic insight, opens the play with the scene where the rival families are represented by their servants, who have a scrimmage, which perfectly declares that the houses of Capulet and Montagu are at variance.

Goethe cuts all this out and makes a speaker in his first scene explain that this is the case. This indicates that Goethe was not essentially a dramatist. He did not see in pictures in the same way that Shakespeare did.

Yet the love of the pictorial or plastic line is very clear in Goethe, and one of the things which Thackeray wrote to Mr. Lewes about Thackeray's observations in Weimar, when Goethe was still the great figure of this cultured and delightful circle, was that Goethe had an artist at hand to paint for him the portrait of any one whose face or head he specially liked, and that his rooms were lined with drawings, sketches, paintings, casts and statues. Carlyle's admiration for Goethe is attested in his translations of the German writer's work. There is also the little incident of the medal. Carlyle had Mrs. Carlyle draw designs for it, using Goethe's own words, "Ohne Hast, Ohne Rast," from the lines, "Like a star, unhasting, unresting, each one fulfilling his God-given behest," and it was done in gold and sent to Goethe with a letter of praise for his inspiration and thanks for his inspiring influence. Among those who signed the letter Mr. Lewes notes Carlyle, Scott, Lockhart, Wordsworth, Southey and Barry Cornwall.

## Poet's Versatility

It is curious to trace Goethe's intellectual affiliations with the great thought of all times. We find in Goethe a Prometheus and an Iphigenia, as well as an Egmont and a Dorothea. His great "Faust" was even said to have been founded on a work of Calderon, the great Spanish dramatic poet, though Lewes shows that they have little in common. Of course, Marlowe's "Faust" in England came before Goethe's. Lewes, however, smiles at Charles Lamb's preference of it over Goethe's and explains the attempt to exalt the English work on the part of some readers in the fact that they do not know Goethe in the original.

There is a record of Goethe's meeting

with Napoleon which is characteristic of both men. Napoleon fixed his eyes on the splendid figure of the German poet, more and more brilliant and imposing, it is said, as his years advanced, and said, "Vous êtes un homme" (you are a man). Napoleon said that he had read Goethe's "Werther" seven times and carried it with him on the campaign into Egypt. He then proceeded to criticize a certain point in the work, namely that the unhappy hero was shown to be suffering not only from frustrated affections but from frustrated ambitions. Napoleon perhaps thought that the former sorrow would quite have swallowed up the latter. Or perhaps he expressed his own indomitable nature, which would never go down under failure. Goethe smilingly deferred to Napoleon in this, as in all things.

It is further reported that Napoleon in discussing Shakespeare, whom he did not care for, said that he was astonished that Goethe, a great mentality, should not prefer the trenchant style. But again, as Lewes says, it was not for Goethe to remind the Emperor that great intellects have always been the very reverse of trache or succinct. Napoleon also urged Goethe to make the great work of his life a tragedy on Caesar. He said, "You should show that Caesar would have been able to bring about the welfare of all humanity if they had only let him have time enough to carry out his vast projects."

If this saying of Napoleon's is fully authenticated—Mr. Lewes cites it from details afforded him by Chancellor von Mueller concerning Goethe and Napoleon—it is certainly an interesting commentary on that remarkable projector. Perhaps he really did nourish the purpose to play providence to all the world when once he should have got everybody ready to obey his autocratic behests.

But the secure poise and confidence of the master of literature is an interesting contrast, in this scene, to the imperative little corporal.

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## HELPFUL ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE OF HAZING IN AMERICAN COLLEGES

Instead of Harassing and Misusing Freshmen the Older Students Now Treat Newcomers Like Guests

### HOW IT WORKS OUT

TWO FRESHMEN appeared at the office door of Dean Ross at Emerson College at noon one day looking apprehensive.

"What's the trouble?" asked the dean, looking up.

The girls hesitated, started to speak, then stopped. Evidently they were not sure of their ground. Then one of them gathered up her courage and began: "The seniors are going to haze us!"

"They said so—from the platform—this morning—" and caught her breath.

The dean looked away from the agitated faces, out of the open window into the deep, clear blue of the sky. "It's a good day for it," he announced judiciously, when he had finished his inspection. There was just a suspicion of a twinkle in the eyes that looked into those of the girls. "I advise you to be on time," he added, and turned to his desk.

Quietly but mystified the girls went slowly down the corridor. The air was full of a merry secret, but what it was there was no guessing. The hands of the clock moved slowly, quickly, and on toward two o'clock. Then the seniors poured in from all directions and went in search of the freshmen. They made them put on hats, coats and gloves and bore them down to the street in front of the college. There, big auto touring cars were drawn up, the freshmen were ordered in, and off the whole party went, "seeing Boston." For two hours they rode the streets, enjoying the residences and boulevards and seeing many of the things that have made the city famous. When they were drawn up in front of the college again they were declared to have stood the test and to be full-fledged students in good standing. But that was not all. In the evening they were given a party, when everybody was brought up and introduced and the freshmen were the lions of the hour.

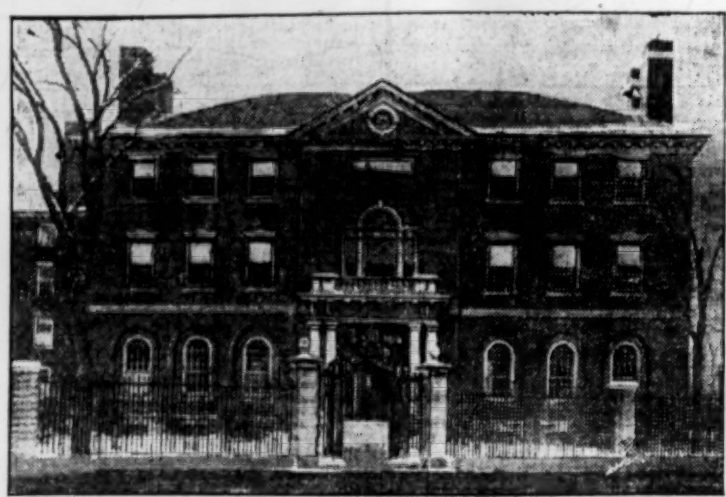
After that they settled down to the serious purpose for which all had come to the school, but it was with a feeling of good comradeship all through. Later the freshmen gave little parties "back," and determined that when they should become seniors they would give a like reception to the incoming class.

Trips down the harbor via with auto trips in popular favor in this new form of hazing and the incoming student is the center of festivity at the opening of the college year.

### Case is Typical

As it is at Emerson, so it is at other colleges and schools. The hazing that used to make parents hesitate for the sons and daughters leaving home for college, and even a brave youth apprehensive, is being superseded in the best schools and colleges everywhere by a hazing of a different sort. Instead of an alien it makes the new comers honored guests. It goes to meet them at the trains, settles them in their rooms, presents them handbooks of the town, gives them parties, acts the part of the kindly host. More than this it even finds out weeks before the college opens in the fall what newcomers are looked for, their names and addresses, and then, two or three weeks before they are expected, writes to them, bidding them welcome, saying that the writer will be glad to meet the person whom he is addressing, asking on what train he will arrive, and then, upon learning, goes down to meet him. Details vary in all schools. Some do more, some less and some have distinctive features, but all do something along this line.

Several agencies have contributed to bring about this more desirable state of things. Most potent has been the general protest against the outworn that so frequently characterized the introduction of a boy to college life. The officers and faculties have made vigorous efforts to stop it, as at West Point and Annapolis, even the government taking a hand, the President of the United States taking a stand against it when he refused to reinstate boys who had been expelled from government institutions because of hazing. Perhaps the most immediate agencies in bringing about the change are the Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, and other Christian associations



Phillips Brooks house at Harvard, where welcome and acquaintance are officially developed

that have organized among the students. They have been active in looking out for the welfare of all students, and broken down much class distinction. Almost every college has an association of this kind, and standing for the better things among men has made its protest against the wrong by working along opposite lines. It is they, largely, who have thought of meeting the newcomers at the trains, getting lists of boarding places for them and seeing them comfortably established in the places they have chosen. From this it was but another step to write the preliminary letters of greeting, sending the missives broadcast over land and sea. With these in their possession the new student approached his college training with an altogether different sense from that of former years. Having had friendly extended to him he comes with a friendly attitude and a much better feeling is maintained between classes. The practice of attention of the older students does not stop with the unpacking of the trunks. It organizes parties to points of interest and gives and attends reception in honor of the newcomers.

### Ways at Harvard

At Harvard the work is carried on in part as an official system. The seniors are called together by the dean and talked to as to what the university expects of its students as men and gentlemen. Then each senior is given the names of several freshmen whom he is expected to look after as his special charge during their first year at the college. He is to be their big brother. Not only must he see that the newcomers are greeted upon their arrival and introduced to a few of the fellows, but he must look after their comfort and provide for their welfare in those innumerable things that cannot be specified but which mean much in the daily living at a university. He is, in fact, to look out for them in all things as he would for

a loved younger brother, acquainting them with the opportunities and privileges of the university, taking an interest in their studies, ready with a helping hand whenever it may be needed and watching over their social welfare.

The Phillips Brooks House Association, composed of upper classmen, gives receptions to the freshmen, providing speakers, singers and refreshments. The members write letters to the prospective students, welcoming them in advance to the college, and an information bureau is conducted for the purpose of giving them, and any older students who may care for it, such information regarding lodgings, board and other details of importance as may be desired. A handbook of Harvard, containing information of much value to a stranger, is distributed among them.

Tufts looks after its new students in ways that are similar but different in detail. So it is with most of the colleges, universities and large schools of the United States, whether for young men or young women, and even for boys and girls. More and more, education means law and order and a genuine consideration for the rights and interests of the other fellow. Such service and adherence to law are coming to be recognized as entailing the greatest freedom and success, and the outworn of the old-time hazing as bondage and ignominy.

It is seldom that hazing in its old form is heard of now. As a rule it is derided by the students as well as the faculty and public at large. The new way is found far more satisfactory and in keeping with the high purpose that brings most young men and women to institutions of learning. It is productive of better results in the classroom, in athletics, on the campus and in the drawing rooms, and eventually brings the young people to positions of honor in the business, professional and social world.

### LIBERAL CULTURE AT HARPER SCHOOL

Persons who desire a course of liberal culture as well as those who contemplate a professional career will find the courses at the Harper School of Oratory designed to meet their particular needs. The school aims to develop thinkers as well as good readers and accomplished speakers. It qualifies students to become instructors of elocution and oratory in schools and colleges of the United States and Canada. It affords an outlook upon the fields of investigation that adjoin oratory, literature, philosophy, art, besides giving technical instruction and training in its own particular field. It studies the need of each pupil and endeavors to assist him to develop his own nature.

The method of training is from within outward, and is the result of more than 25 years of experience. The method of voice training employed may be briefly described as the Italian method applied to the speaking voice. It is as valuable to singers as to speakers. It is intended to remove throatiness, and restores voices that have been badly used, fendering them strong and pleasant and responsive to the mental concept. Literature is studied as an art, largely by vocal interpretation, and with a view to vocal and dramatic interpretation. Attention is concentrated on the greatest works of the greatest writers. Rhetoric and English composition, conversation and story telling as a conversational art, public speaking and criticism, all are

given specific attention. Special classes are conducted for special purposes and to meet different needs. The school is located in the Pierce building, Copley square, Boston, Mass. Cecil Harper, A. M., is the principal.

### PARENTS APPROVE MORGAN STUDIOS

The significant cultural influences it makes available to those who wish to come into a more intimate relation with the new methods of voice, action, literature, drama, and to develop a more ready and complete personal expression make the work in the Anna Morgan studios in Chicago of interest to parents who wish to secure the best training for their daughters. Many objects to the long courses of prescribed studies given at colleges, preferring to avail themselves of those specialized courses designed for the mental, vocal and pictorial development which results in a cultured and well controlled personality. It is such training that Miss Morgan endeavors to give in her courses in dramatic and interpretive expression.

The study of literature in its widest sense is an important feature of the studio work as it is regarded as a necessary aid in making the most of life. Students are made acquainted with the old masters and brought into intimate relation with the best writers of today. The voice is paramount in expression and invariably needs development along some line. The cultivation of the speaking voice includes proper breathing, agreeable pitch, placing of tone to obtain purity, improvement in equality, development of color, ability to direct and extend the voice, gaining of volume and power, clear enunciation, distinct articulation, development of the ear, and an appreciation of the musical elements of tone, time and phrasing.

Pantomime is given careful attention as the necessary accompaniment of speech. The course on the history of art relates literature with music and painting. In connection with the school, is a little theater in which plays are given by pupils and others. This has been visited by eminent dramatic authors and artists and contains souvenirs of their friendship with Miss Morgan. Miss Morgan was the first person in this country to produce Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Shaw and Yeats, an indication of the strength and originality of her thought and work.

The studios are located in the Fine Arts building, Michigan avenue, Chicago, directly overlooking the beautiful waters of Lake Michigan. It is in the immediate neighborhood of other institutions of cultural value to students.

### EXPRESSION PITH OF NOBLE IDEALS

Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean in the University of Chicago, in an article in The World Today for February, 1908 says: "(The) School of Expression is the center of noble ideals, not only for the public speaker, but also for literature and education itself. . . . (Its) training is fundamentally one looking toward the liberation of the self from the restrictions set by self-consciousness." The school has set high ideals and established methods of improving speech and developing voice, body and mind. Investigations fostered by the school have brought about important discoveries, and methods have advanced vocal and other forms of training.

The history of the School of Expression may be said to begin in 1873 when Boston University established as one of its departments a school of oratory, with Dr. Samuel Silas Curry at its head. Special classes steadily increased until Dr. Curry was permitted to organize them into what has grown into the School of Expression of today. With the cooperation of literary men and educators the school was organized in 1883 as an independent corporation. The founders aimed to secure the adoption of adequate methods for the development of expression, for the establishment of high standards in such work, for the elimination of commercial elements, and to secure funds for endowment and for suitable buildings. It is founded upon the idea that the growth and development of the mind depend not only upon receiving right impressions, but equally upon giving them expression. The law of the school is that impression must precede and determine expression. The school aims to supply a common lack in modern methods of education.

Students are made familiar with what master minds have expressed or recorded in literature, painting and sculpture. They are required to express themselves in many ways, to converse, tell stories, read aloud, write, speak, act, recite, dramatize good authors, give monologues, abridge masterpieces of fiction and give dramatic impersonations. Courses of study are given in growth and development, including vocal and pantomimic expression and training of the voice, creative expression, literature and art, personal and mental culture, professional attainment and in special work.

The School of Expression is located in the Pierce building, Copley square, Boston. Dr. Samuel Silas Curry is the president. Dr. Curry has held important positions as instructor and professor of expressional work at Boston University, Newton Theological Seminary, Harvard University, divinity school of Yale University and Harvard divinity school. He is assisted by teachers of excellent educational qualifications and records for good work.

### MITCHELL SCHOOL'S GOAL MANLINESS

While the Mitchell Military School for Boys is listed as a military school, the amount of time devoted to military training is comparatively small, and in no manner is the school suited to boys who require stringent rules of discipline. It is the aim of the school to fit boys mentally and morally for higher schools of education. It takes boys from 8 to 16 years of age. The moral training emphasizes the fundamental principles of truth, cleanliness and honor. It is the earnest endeavor to care for the whole boy, teaching him self-reliance and self-control, and inculcating habits of obedience, punctuality, concentration, integrity and self-respect, sending the students forth imbued with a spirit of manliness and fair play.

The course of study is composed of six forms, the completion of which leaves two years of study for those who are preparing for college. Strict attention is given to those who have lost interest in study and regular standing in classes. The young boys are separated from the older boys at the school at all times except at drill, when they are excused early. In all ways the effort is made to give them such surroundings and attentions as they peculiarly require. Teachers and workers in all departments are selected with as careful regard to their moral and cultural influence over the boys as to their educational qualifications. The school is non-sectarian. Experience has shown that the military drill is good exercise from which lasting benefit is derived, and that while it is attractive to 95 per cent of the boys, it rarely fosters a desire for extended military training or engenders a militant spirit.

It has been said by patrons that to understand and appreciate the Mitchell school it must be visited. Visitors are always welcomed and a representative of the school will be sent to talk with persons interested in it; or, communications can be addressed to the head master, Alexander Henry Mitchell, A. B., Mitchell Military Boys' School, Billerica, Mass.

### POWELL SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING

Scarcely second in importance to having the right kind of goods to sell is that of advertising them properly. Having found this out by practical experience, the merchant pays as much attention to the one department of his business as the other. Advertising has, therefore, become a distinct business, and good writers of advertisements are in demand.

This has led to the opening of the Powell school of advertising where instruction is given in the construction of advertising that brings results. It needs a special training, but can be acquired by any who have a little natural ability. This work can be taken up suc-

cessfully by busy people in their spare moments. The Powell school is situated at 1620 Myerowitz building, Fifth avenue, New York.

### PARENTS SENDING GIRLS TO MUNICH

It is said that the European acquires his education easier than the American because he is constantly surrounded by educational influences. He speaks several languages with little effort because he has heard them from his cradle. The streets through which he passes are filled with beautiful architecture and he does not know the time when he has not been able to distinguish one kind from another. Painting, sculpture, architecture, music, literature, history, and the other arts, he has breathed in as it were with the atmosphere. He has gained without effort what would require of another perhaps years of study and who then would not be so learned. To gain even a little of this is such a great advantage American fathers and mothers are sending their sons and daughters abroad for a few years of schooling. A difficulty in doing this has been to find just the right kind of a school wanted. Standards differ in Europe and America, the whole point of view is from a different angle and American parents like to have their boys and girls brought up according to American ideals, however much they may appreciate Europe's cultural advantages.

For this reason if for no other, and there are plenty of others, the Munich School for Girls appeals to parents, as it is conducted by two Americans, Miss Lillian Clark Weaver and Miss Louisa Pattee. This school was started five years ago. It is the aim to provide a congenial home for a limited number of girls who desire the broadening influence of foreign life either for purposes of general culture or college preparation. Munich is an ideal location for such a school as it is central to all parts of Europe, and as the capital and royal residence of Bavaria is one of the most interesting, and educationally the richest city in Europe. It has architectural magnificence, its art galleries are unsurpassed and its opera second to none on the European continent.

The school is situated at 9 Friedrichstrasse, near the Triumphal arch in Schwabing; and overlooks the private park, surrounding Prince Leopold's palace, one of the most desirable residential quarters in Munich. The house is large and sunny and provided with the modern conveniences. The number of resident pupils is limited to 12. A part of every afternoon is spent in some outdoor exercises, in skating, walking, riding, swimming, tennis, or golf. Excursions to the country for long trips, or to the mountains for winter sports, fill many Saturdays.

The American secretary of the school is Miss Mellen of 1548 Tribune building, Chicago, Ill.

### CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL A BOON

To busy people who wish to advance themselves by carrying some single study they need in their business or profession the correspondence school is a boon. There are thousands who leave school early to enter business who have resolved to use a part of their leisure hours to push forward their studies, yet the teacher being lacking, these have become irregular and uncertain and at length been dropped altogether. Others are far removed from educational centers and their only hope for advancement lies in the correspondence school. Distinguished teachers concede that the good correspondence school does do all that is claimed for it, that it compares well with the work done in the best residential schools. Some claim that the work averages better than the ordinary college work. The efficiency of any correspondence depends not so much upon the range of subjects offered, but the ability of the school to minister the particular needs of the student, through competent instruction, careful supervision and moderate cost. This the Home Correspondence school aims to do. At the head of every department are men who are recognized specialists in their several departments of study, and are mostly authors of the text books used in the work of the school. From the beginning the Home Correspondence school has increased its efficiency by drawing the line between work honestly performed and perfunctory supervision. The school offers many advantages to the student but they can best be learned by applying for a catalogue to F. Arthur Metcalf, the president, Home Correspondence school, Springfield, Mass.

It is the desire of those identified with the Home Correspondence school to provide the very best for its students and to do everything possible to help and encourage them. The courses of study are given under the direct personal charge of capable, experienced, painstaking teachers, among them members of the faculties of Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges and universities.

The school has an academic and preparatory department, normal and common school department, departments of agriculture, of commerce, and of civil service. Under these heads are taught the different studies that naturally go with these subjects.

### MUSIC OF INDIA HEARD IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Real Indian music was heard recently at the Albert Hall theater in London. The musicians, attired in different colored robes and turbans, were five in number, and were under the direction of Prof. Mayab Khan. Four instruments were of the stringed variety and the fifth was a double form of kettledrum, played with the palm of one hand and the fingers of the other. The music was to western ears monotonous, a series of chants that sounded to the uninitiated very much the same.



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### Year of Work in Europe Crowns Student Course



MISS MYRTLE MARGARET MANN

### LONGEST OPERA SEASON OVER AT COVENT GARDEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The operatic season at Covent Garden which has just closed has been the longest on record, and is also noteworthy for the fact that "Faust" has not figured once on the repertoire. Of the 70 nights of opera, 24 have been devoted to Puccini, 12 to Verdi and 10 to Wagner. The 24 remaining nights being distributed among other composers. There have been two new operas produced, "I Gioielli della Madonna" and "Conchita." Among the artists those to make remarkable advance in the favor of the public have been Madame Edvina and John McCormack, both of whom are English.

The final opera performed before Covent Garden Opera house closed for the autumn was "Aida," in which Madame Destinn in the title role and M. Franz as Rhadames acquitted themselves well. If M. Franz's singing is a little lacking in warmth, his performance is, nevertheless an extremely delightful one. He impressed the audience most favorably, and is certainly the purest tenor that has been heard in London for some years. Madame Destinn is always charming, and on this occasion she was in her very best voice.

### NEW HOUSE PLANNED AT DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—A \$1,000,000 hotel will be erected at Woodward and Jefferson avenues known as the Merrill block, it is announced, by a newly organized company composed of David Scott, James Whitehead, William R. Kales, David Gray, Augustus Fitzgerald, John R. Nostrand and Henry I. Forsyth, all of this city.

### GRADUATE OF SMITH WITH DEGREE OF PH.D. TO STUDY AT MUNICH

Miss Myrtle Margaret Mann of Boston has attained to a distinction rare enough to be interesting even to a world where bookish achievement lags behind wealth or sports or art as subjects of news interest. She has been made doctor of philosophy by Smith College, where the degree was conferred last June. With it went a traveling scholarship, and Dr. Mann sails for Europe Sept. 7 for a year of study at the University of Munich. The Smith College bulletin says that "the degree of doctor of philosophy is rarely given and is conferred only in recognition of high scholarship and of ability to carry on original research."

Miss Mann was a graduate of the Prince grammar school of Boston in 1900 and of the girls high school three years later. She had then one year in Europe where she became interested in the German language and literature for the first time, though her grandparents on both sides were German, having come to America in childhood.

Miss Mann was an undergraduate at Smith from 1904 to 1908, a sincere but not particularly brilliant student, as she herself says, and an untiring reader in the excellent library at Smith and the Forbes library in Northampton. The love for German literature developed steadily, with gradually increasing excellence of marks. After receiving her A. B. at Smith she taught for a year at the Hyde school in Newton, devoting all her spare time to reading middle high German and modern German and French classics. Then followed two years as graduate student at Radcliffe, where she received the A. M. degree in 1910 and highest honor marks throughout. Here her chief studies were German philology, Old English and Old Norse literature. Radcliffe gave her one of the Austin scholarships. All this solid work after a year as fellow in German at Smith was recognized by the doctor's degree rarely conferred on any woman as yet; which was appropriately enough won by a thesis, written wholly in German on woman as she appears in the courtly German poets of the thirteenth century. The title of the thesis was "Die Frauen in der hochdeutschen Epik nach Gottfried von Strassburg." Dr. Mann's own achievement forming an interesting commentary on the change in woman's relation to man in the centuries between. Dr. Mann has never lost any of her girlish enjoyment of social and domestic life and has never been classed as a "grind." She is a normal young woman, proving that steadfast application and a high ideal can accomplish easily what the dread fetich of scholarship has hitherto imposed as a heavy task.

### LUTHERANS SELECT FT. WAYNE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ft. Wayne was chosen as the next meeting place of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of the Central district at the synod meeting which closed here recently at St. Paul's church. The next synod will be held in August, 1913. The Central district comprises Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky.

### CINEMATOGRAH FAVORED IN LONDON FOR EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Judging by the number of special theaters open where the cinematograph can be seen in operation this form of entertainment has met with much favor with the public. The question of using the cinematograph as a means of educating children has also been considered and discussed in the press recently, and with a view to demonstrating the possibilities of this new form of education a very interesting exhibition was given in the county hall in Spring Gardens, the present headquarters of the London county council. Walter Reynolds, a member of the London county council, stated that as far as he could ascertain there was nothing in the cost to prevent the adoption of this system as a means of educating the young. Specimen films were projected on to the screen, illustrating the manner in which geography, botany, mythology, history, entomology and similar subjects could be taught in schools. The exhibition called forth expressions of approval from those present.

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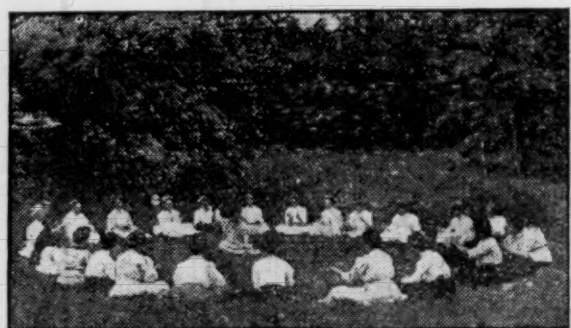
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The Pestalozzi-Froebel school offers a post-graduate and other special courses. It has established a high professional record. For catalog and detailed information regarding it address Mrs. Bertha Hofer Hegner, the superintendent, Box 7, 509 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## The Principia

### A CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL

### ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Do you realize the importance of the right school for your child? If you desire your boy or girl to have the best possible training, this message is for you.

THE PRINCIPIA is well established with fourteen years of successful growth behind it. Its growth has been rapid and steady. It is centrally located and draws pupils from all over the United States and from foreign lands. Its faculty is stronger than ever and no effort is being spared to make this school an ideal place, in every respect, for young people.

In preparation for college or for business, it offers classical, scientific and commercial courses with an efficient corps of twenty-seven instructors who can give each pupil careful attention because the classes are small. Its graduates have made excellent records. Public speaking, and debating, art, music and drama form a part of the curriculum. The best that a large city can afford in

these activities is also utilized. New splendidly equipped school buildings have been erected.

Character formation is regarded of prime importance. The home life is carefully guarded and true manliness and womanliness are cultivated. New fireproof dormitories with light attractive rooms house the boarding pupils comfortably and a happy home atmosphere prevails.

In athletics the school is strong, its ten acres of campus affording unusual facilities. The Gymnasium with its shower baths, swimming pool, bowling alleys, and complete physical and military equipment together with a five-lap running track gives the boys an excellent opportunity of which they make good use. Many cups and trophies adorn the walls.

At present there is room for a very few more pupils. During the term there is usually a waiting list. A catalogue will be sent you on request.

ADDRESS

THE PRINCIPIA, PRINCIPIA PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO.

### THE KENWOOD INSTITUTE

and LORING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
Consolidated at 4800 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO  
Affiliated with the University of Chicago. Certificate admits to all colleges accepting women. Special preparation for Bryn Mawr. Catalog on request. Fall term opens Wednesday, Sept. 18. Stella Dyer Loring, Helen D. Loring, Principals.

## LELAND POWERS SCHOOL

### OF THE SPOKEN WORD

LELAND POWERS and CAROL HOYT POWERS—Principals.  
Five Associate Teachers.

### A SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION DISTINGUISHED FOR THE SUCCESS OF ITS GRADUATES

NUMBER OF STUDENTS LIMITED TO EIGHTY-FIVE

FALL TERM BEGINS OCTOBER 15th, 1912.

For catalogue and information address H. APPLETON, Secretary, New Century Bldg., Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

MONTMORENCY SCHOOL, PARIS, FRANCE  
Home-school for Americans to learn French, near Paris. Careful training. Only French spoken and heard. French Protestant family. Director an university graduate and professor.  
Address M. WILLIAMSON DE VISMÉ, 10 PLACE DE VINTIMILLE, PARIS.



WHERE TO LOOK FOR INSTRUCTION

# Leading Educational Institutions

## This Advertisement Is Worth to YOU Five Dollars in Cash

That's a fact—this advertisement IS worth FIVE DOLLARS IN CASH to EVERY reader of the MONITOR. Before explaining, let us tell you something—a true narrative within the PERSONAL knowledge of the writer of this advertisement:

About two years ago, one of the greatest department stores in New York was EAGER to add a WOMAN to its Advertising Department. Within a period of about eight months there were FOUR women tested in the position, and neither of them could hold it; and the firm reluctantly gave up the effort.

Now, WHY was it that these women failed? They were well educated—could write excellent letters—had abundant intelligence—were of acceptable personality; BUT—

They were UNTRAINED. They knew nothing of the TECHNICALITIES of Advertising Writing. And this not because said technicalities are intricate or difficult, but because they had NEVER BEEN TOLD WHAT THEY WERE.

In brief, here were four thoroughly well-equipped women (in all GENERAL ways), who would have been glad to earn the handsome salary offered them by the great firm alluded to, but who could not do so BECAUSE they were UNTRAINED. A pity? Indeed it was!

AND YET SO EASILY MET!

Men and Women readers of the MONITOR, take the foregoing facts home to YOURSELVES. Ask yourselves WHY you are earning moderate wages—WHY others occasionally seem to advance more rapidly than you do. Reason tells you that the CAUSE is to be found in the fact that you are in lines of business where there is very active competition—where scores and hundreds are ready to step into your places at an hour's notice and DO YOUR WORK AS WELL AS YOU ARE DOING IT.

Character, personality and good GENERAL ability are all excellent—but they are not ENOUGH. To these must be added SPECIAL TECHNICAL TRAINING.

There is ONE business that is NOT OVERCROWDED and in which EXCELLENT SALARIES are paid to the capable—it is that of

## Advertisement Writing

Advertisement writers are in big demand. The supply is small and will be for years yet. There is a constant search for capable writers of advertising (MEN and WOMEN) by department stores and advertising agents everywhere, also by a steadily increasing number of manufacturers and merchants.

Absolutely all that is needed by the man or woman possessing a good common school education is TECHNICAL TRAINING, in order to become an entirely competent and successful Writer of Advertising and to EARN THE MONEY that goes along with the work.

When we speak of technical training, we mean the technical training that WE give—the Correspondence Course of the POWELL SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING, of New York. More than one of our graduates fills a \$10,000 place; others, \$6000; any number earn \$1500 to \$3000 yearly. Furthermore, our Course can be taken successfully in the student's SPARE TIME, without interfering in the least with his regular WORK or regular INCOME.

MR. ERNEST F. GARDNER, Promotion Manager of the Capper Publications of Topeka, Kansas, is one of the best known and BEST PAID advertising men in the country today. About 10 years ago he took the POWELL COURSE. This is his experience, in his own words (written to us on July 29 of this year):

"At the end of one year my salary had advanced \$125 a month, and by the fifth year had reached the \$5000 a year mark. I have made manager of the copy department of a large and successful western advertising agency a year and a half after my first week's work, and each new position I have accepted since I have advanced my rising field—and I have made but three changes in more than nine years—has been a better one as to income, possibilities and chances for advancement than the place I was leaving."

"I could name more than a dozen men who have found their way into the advertising business—and in what I consider a comparatively easy way—through the 'PRACTICAL TRAINING' received through YOUR COURSE of correspondence instruction; and I believe that I have happened to meet, or of course, know a very small percentage of the total number."

"I am giving these facts because I feel that I owe this much to you and to your course of instruction, and to the THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN who want to know the REAL FACTS about a REAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL."

And now about the FIVE DOLLARS, mentioned at the top of this advertisement. Here are the facts:

WE KNOW that we have something to offer the readers of the MONITOR that will HELP them. WE KNOW that every one of them who takes the POWELL COURSE will be GLAD of that fact all the rest of his life. WE KNOW that the best and truest basis for a business transaction is that of BENEFIT TO BOTH PARTIES.

We have been advertising in the MONITOR for several weeks past, and we have had good results—so much so, in fact, that we have been encouraged, for that very reason, to make the following—

## Special Offer to Monitor Readers Only

We feel that there are hundreds more—yes, THOUSANDS more—of MONITOR readers who OUGHT to take our Course and receive the BENEFIT that it will surely give. Therefore, and because of our belief in this paper, we have decided to make this frank statement and frank offer to MONITOR READERS ONLY, as an EXPERIMENT—a TEST:

Our regular and always-maintained price for the POWELL COURSE is \$50 cash—or \$55 if paid in installments of \$5 a month. Now we say that every MONITOR READER who enrolls with us WITHIN THIRTY DAYS of the date of this paper, and who sends us this advertisement clipped from the MONITOR, will receive a CREDIT from us of FIVE DOLLARS.

Every student who (within the 30 days) pays cash may use this advertisement IN PLACE OF A FIVE-DOLLAR BILL when making payment; and every student who enrolls on the installment system may use this advertisement in making his last payment of FIVE DOLLARS at the close of the Course.

In either case, this advertisement is absolutely as good to the student as any FIVE-DOLLAR BILL ever in his possession.

We do not consider this a cutting of our prices—we are NOT cutting them; for we are not making this offer in ANY of our other advertisements in other mediums, and we may withdraw it at ANY time. We consider this special proposition to MONITOR READERS ONLY merely a form of advertising—and we shall so carry it out.

It is an EXPERIMENT, as we frankly say—an endeavor to give an opportunity for INCREASED MONEY-EARNING CAPACITY to the largest number of MONITOR readers in the shortest possible time.

NOTE SPECIALLY that the Course to be given in accordance with the foregoing offer is ABSOLUTELY our full and regular Course, without ANY change in the smallest particular. It includes ALL books, lesson work, etc.

WRITE TODAY for Illustrated Prospectus and other matter of interest to

**POWELL SCHOOL OF ADVERTISING**  
1629 Meyrowitz Building, Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

(ESTABLISHED 1901)

## Franklin Academy

136 Boylston Street, Boston

Special Training  
School for  
Girls and  
Women  
from 10 to  
50 Years.



Thorough individual instruction in Grammar, High School and Commercial branches.

Graduates of Grammar or High School are admitted to the Commercial department and placed in positions as stenographers, book-keepers and secretaries.

Grammar School course.....\$10 a month  
High School course.....\$10 a month  
Stenographic course.....\$15 a month  
Secretaries course.....\$15 a month

Evening rates \$1.00 per week (boys and girls admitted)

Call, write or telephone and secure a seat NOW before all are taken.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 16.

## Home Tutoring School

Quiet New England home; individual instruction. But four boys taken each year. Especially adapted to older boys needing to make up lost time. ARTHUR WILLIAMS (Tutor), Meadow View, Chaplin, Ct.

## FARWELL HALL

A school for girls. Academic, College Preparatory and Vocational Courses. \$500 a year. Catalogue on request. MRS. L. C. ROLLINS, Principal, WELLS RIVER, VERMONT.

THE MONITOR AS A HOME PAPER IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM FOR SCHOOL ADVERTISING.

## KINDERGARTEN FROEBEL FORTE

The Froebel School of Kindergarten normal classes is conducted in Boston, Mass., by Miss Annie Coolidge Rust, a pupil of Madame Krieger and her daughter, who were pupils of Baroness von Marenholz-Bulow of Berlin. The regular course requires two years of study. Kindergarteners who desire further study may take a post graduate course fitting them for supervising and training class work. Special courses are given to those who wish the work for individual self culture. A preparatory course, a course to meet the demand for primary teachers with a kindergarten training, and a mothers' class are conducted.

The school is in the Pierce building, Copley square, Boston.

## MISS HERRICK STARTS STUDIO

Increasing demand for special courses along the lines of the Leland Powers philosophy of expression, during the last eight years, have led Miss Edith H. Herrick to start her studio of expression. Miss Herrick had been connected with the Leland Powers school from the start—the first year as a student, and afterward as secretary and teacher, and to the training of this school she brought the preparation of several years' previous experience both as a teacher of expression and a public reader.

Miss Herrick's studio work has met with success from the beginning. A clearly recognized need in the work led her to outline her "Brief Comprehensive Course in Dramatic Technique." She gives four courses of instruction, a professional, a teachers', a special course in Bible reading, and a brief course in dramatic technique. Her aim in all courses is to put the work on a logical basis for her pupils so that dissatisfaction and indecision shall give place to certainty and authority. Miss Herrick conducts her studio at 86 St. Stephen street, Boston, Mass.

## MERCHANT MARINE INVITING FIELD

Young men of good character and average intelligence and possessed of a real love for the sea will find the American marine an inviting field of service. It is generally believed that the next great advance which the United States will make along the lines of commercial activity will be in the revival of the merchant marine. The probability of an enlarged foreign-going merchant marine for the near future should not be overlooked by those thinking of entering upon a seafaring career. There is a strong demand for the rehabilitation of American shipping, and if the past and present agitation results in increasing the number of ships, there will be good opportunities for rapid advancement. It is believed that the completion of the Panama canal will mark the beginning of an era of unusual prosperity and growth in American shipping.

In June, 1874, an act was passed by the United States Congress to encourage the establishment of public marine schools, and in June, 1891, an act was passed by the Massachusetts Legislature establishing the Massachusetts nautical training school. On the records of the Legislature appears this statement: "If we are to have vessels sailing under the American flag it is essential to have

## New England College of Languages

120 Boylston Street, Boston

GERMAN  
FRENCH  
SPANISH

By experienced native teachers. Class and private lessons. Courses adapted to the purpose of the students.

Preparation for college in modern and ancient languages and other subjects. PAUL E. KUNZER, Dir.

competent men to command and man them, and this the Massachusetts nautical training school will endeavor to accomplish. It is the endeavor of the commissioners to advance and perfect the training ship, and make it a school of nautical instruction worthy to claim equal rank with the best public schools of the state."

The school is conducted on the U. S. S. Ranger, furnished by the secretary of the navy. It is a barkentine-rigged screw steamer of 1281 tons, built of iron. It has a steam capstan, steam steering gear, a complete electric outfit and is equipped with the latest appliances for technical and hygienic purposes.

Blank applications for admission to the school may be obtained at the office of the commissioners, State House, Boston, or from the superintendent on board the schooner. Applicants should be between the ages of 16 and 20 years and must produce testimonials of good character. They must be able to pass a high school entrance examination and be residents of Massachusetts.

## EXPRESSION IS TAUGHT AS AN ART

Since it was opened in the fall of 1908 the Misses Steckel School of Music and Expression has created a place for itself by meeting an educational need. Appreciation of personal expression in music and reading has grown remarkably in the last few years, bringing these to a point where they are looked upon as almost as necessary to the individual as a knowledge of arithmetic.

The Steckel school aims to establish the highest standards in its chosen subjects, piano playing, singing and reading. A feature of the piano instruction is the juvenile department. The school has been unusually successful with children. The Virgil method, which is employed, is especially attractive to children, as they comprehend the instruction, acquire clever fingers and a remarkable command of the keyboard.

Teachers' courses are given in this and the other departments of the school. A teachers' course in expression is designed to meet the needs of public school teachers and mothers who realize the importance of correct speech and good reading in the presence of the imitative child mind.

The school opens this fall in a new and commodious building. It is located in Greensburg, Pa., and is conducted by the Misses Martha B. and Frances E. Steckel.

## EXPRESSION STUDY CULTIVATES HEART

"The study of expression rightly pursued and intelligently guided tends directly towards self-knowledge, enabling the student to correlate his own experiences and his own thought to the life of humanity and to prove this knowledge of himself—his true self—in terms of truth, power and beauty," says Leland Powers, founder of the Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word.

"It means the cultivation of the heart as well as the intellect; the cultivation of the will, the choice and the act, as well as the perceptive faculties. It is undoubtedly true that there are no cultural processes, looking toward this end, that can compare in effectiveness with the intelligent study of expression. Whatever be the medium of expression chosen—whether the brush and canvas, the chisel and marble, the pen or the living voice and action—the medium

# New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

GEORGE W. CHADWICK, DIRECTOR

HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

School Year Opens September 19th, 1912

CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

Pianoforte, Organ, Voice, Violin and all other Orchestral Instruments, Composition, Harmony, History of Music, Theory, Solfege, Literature, Diction, Choir Training, Ensemble, Wood-wind Ensemble, and String Quartet. The Normal Department affords practical training for teaching.

Languages: French, Italian, German and Spanish.

The free privileges of lectures, concerts and recitals, the opportunities of ensemble practise, and appearing before audiences with a complete orchestra, and the daily associations are invaluable advantages to the music student.

Pupils Received for a Single Subject as well as for Full Courses

Office Open for Registration September 12th

For particulars and Year-Book apply to

RALPH L. FLANDERS, Manager

## SIX-YEAR COURSE TO TRAIN BOYS

The Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word was established in 1904.

From the beginning it has made a specific claim for the value and importance of the art of public reading. It claims, also, that for the fullest development of the individual the expressional faculties of the mind should not be neglected and left dormant, but should be awakened and intelligently trained and developed. The study of masterpieces of literature, with the endeavor to understand their truth, beauty and purpose, and to express these, it contends, deepens and widens appreciation of literature and art; and more than this, that it leads to fuller self-knowledge and self-command, and is a valuable means of education. After eight years of experience these ideas are set forth with greater emphasis and authority than when the school first opened its doors.

Any one who is sufficiently interested in this phase of the subject have but to write and ask for it when definite information will be given. The school is located in the New Century building, 177 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

## CIVICS IS AIM OF CONCORDIA SCHOOL

The Concordia school was started in Kansas City, Mo., one year ago to meet the demand for a school where individual attention and self-government are given more attention than in schools where large numbers of pupils are entered.

It has been the endeavor to make good habits and adherence to law and order not merely necessary, but more attractive than their opposites.

The course of study is similar to that in other schools. In all the work concrete rather than abstract examples are used until the pupil has a clear perception of the subjects. The work has been found so attractive to the children a summer session has been held. Miss Marguerite Rozier is the principal of the Concordia school and is to be reached at the school, 3033 Oak street, Kansas City, Mo.

## SMALL CLASSES SCHOOL'S FEATURE

In every case the classes at Keewatin Academy are small, and in many instances the boy is in a class by himself. Such a school possesses certain distinct advantages over a large school where instruction is necessarily given in large classes, and it is recognition of the need for individual teaching that led to the opening of this academy.

It is a school where each boy works independently of other boys, and gets his own results. He has the attention of his master whenever he requires it, and is taught as thoroughly as though there were only one master and one boy. Keewatin has the unique distinction of being an outdoor tutorial school, and is for boys only. The headmaster is James Hornbrook Kendrick, B. A.

The academy has two homes, one on the east coast of Florida and the other in Wisconsin. The school has moved this summer from a point near Biloxi, Miss., to a point on the Halifax river, Florida, 12 miles south of Daytona. In summer camps are conducted at Mercer, Wis., on the highest land between the Rockies and Alleghenies. Thus the boys can indulge freely in outdoor sports the year round.

The standard of scholarship is high, special courses in commerce, forestry and agriculture are given. Detailed information regarding the school can be obtained by addressing the secretary, box 3, Mercer, Wis., or the Chicago (Ill.) office at 1416 Masonic Temple.

## BERGEN HALL MAKES CITIZENS

Bergen Hall is a coeducational, non-sectarian school that aims to give a preparation for citizenship or for college second to none. Believing that no adequate education can be secured without a thorough grounding in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic these subjects are emphasized. Besides this the students are given instruction in German and French by the conversational method, care being taken to secure for these branches teachers who have an excellent pronunciation.

The work done by Bergen Hall and the high standard of scholarship that has been maintained increased its attendance 50 per cent last year, and has brought from the University of Chicago and Lake Forest College an offer to accept its graduates without examination. Not one of the pupils who has gone to another school has been demoted, but in several cases they have been promoted to advanced standing. This is largely due to the amount of personal attention given each pupil.

It is the aim of the school to meet the practical spirit of the age by equipping the student to be a good, strong, practical citizen, able and willing to do his full share in the world's work.

Bergen Hall, formerly known as the preparatory and collegiate school, is now in its fifteenth year. It is located at 527 Fullerton boulevard, near Lincoln park, Chicago, Ill. George Bentley Bergen is the principal.

## MORGAN PARK TRAINS BOYS

The reputation of Morgan Park Academy, at Morgan Park, Ill., is based largely upon the excellent work it has done in the last 19 years to develop the boy and to prepare him for college. It is interesting to note that all but two of the class of 1911 entered some college, technical school or school of commerce, and all except two of the class of 1912 will continue their education in higher schools or colleges.

In order that the boys may get an insight into modern business methods, obtain first-hand information in great industrial enterprises, and learn to make close observations, trips are made to places of business and educational interest.

The combination at Morgan Park of the military system with its care for the details, and the home life to give the boy the sympathy, encouragement and guidance he needs, meets the approval of those who know the school.

The academy has a lower school which is an integral and yet a separate department of the higher school.

The usual school activities of the higher order, athletic, social and educational, are carried on at Morgan Park. The welfare of the students is looked after in every way. The academy is well situated close to Chicago. Wide stretches of lawn and meadow, and the beautiful surroundings of the school give every opportunity for natural enjoyment. The members of the faculty and other workers are selected and retained with strict attention to the well-being of the pupils.

The former are experienced men fitted by training to hold college positions, but who have chosen the teaching of boys as their work. Harry Delmont Abells is principal of the academy, Clinton Everett Duncan, business manager and registrar, and John Elmer Bergquist, secretary and acting dean.



WHERE TO LOOK FOR INSTRUCTION

# Leading Educational Institutions

## MANOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

**SCHOOL WORK**

A FACULTY of experienced college-bred teachers, working together for a common end, insures thoroughness and definiteness of school work. Weekly summing up of each boy's progress and careful consideration of each pupil's needs, means the efficient handling of the particular problem of every boy's development. Under our system boys acquire a real live interest in their work, learn to apply themselves and gain a thorough preparation for college or for business.

**ATHLETICS**

EVERY facility for football, basketball and baseball. The school has a remarkable athletic record, having won twice in succession, the Interpreparatory League Baseball championship, and gained many notable victories in basketball and in football. During the past year, the school had, besides its regular football team, four basketball teams and three baseball teams, all playing regular schedules, thus insuring the participation of a large number of boys in athletic activities.

**LOCATION**

ON Shippan Point, eighty feet above the water of Long Island Sound. A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Every room in the main building commands a view of the water. Fifteen acres of lawn, garden and orchard. The beauty of its situation is in itself an inspiration.

**BUILDINGS**

BEAUTIFUL modern dormitory, with running hot and cold water in every sleeping room. Gymnasium, 100 x 50 feet, with basketball courts, bowling alleys, etc. School building with large study hall, class rooms, chemical and physical laboratory, manual training shops, etc. Large and attractive cottage for a limited number of younger boys.

**HOME LIFE**

THE school offers a real home to its pupils. The "institutional" atmosphere is noticeably absent. A spirit of friendliness permeates the entire school, and everyone is made to feel at home. This is greatly enhanced by the close association of pupil and teacher. "Harmonious" and "homelike" are the terms most frequently applied by those who visit the school.

**MORAL TRAINING**

THIS school honestly endeavors to impart to its pupils the fundamentals of right living. It aims to give to every boy the instruction which most parents fail to give; it seeks to keep in close touch with the mental and moral development of its charges; it stands ready to help a boy fight his battles, to counsel and to instruct, to warn and to advise. By an intimate understanding of boy problems and a sympathy with the problems of boy life, it endeavors to deserve the confidence of every pupil, young or old, and to stand by him in distress, to be patient with him in defeat, and to rejoice with him in victory.

**RESULTS**

MANOR graduates are today in all the leading colleges of the country. Some of them have gained distinction for high scholarship or along literary lines; some have made their mark athletically; practically all have gained recognition as earnest, capable young men. Harvard has received more of our graduates than any other college. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Dartmouth, Amherst, Leland Stanford and other leading colleges and universities can attest the effectiveness of our methods. In business, too, many former pupils are occupying positions of trust and responsibility.

If you care to know more about Manor School, write to

LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster  
Stamford, Connecticut

SEND FOR THIS **Free Book**

Study music at the recognized artistic music center of America—The

**SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL**

Founded by Wm. H. Sherwood, 1897

Complete courses in Piano, Vocal, Organ, Violin, Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, Musical History, Normal Work, Public School Music, Elocution and Dramatic Art, Drawing Room Etiquette, etc.

Miss Georgia Kober, President of the Sherwood Music School, and a pianist of national-wide reputation; Walter Keller, Director of Organ and Theory; Miss Julia Lora Caruthers, Director of Caruthers School of Piano; William A. Willett, Director Vocal Department; Bernhard Liepmann, Director Violin Department; William A. Madge, Director Public School Music; Mary Manning Nelson, Director Dramatic Department, are all prominent and well known in their special lines of art. Many other distinguished musicians among the faculty.

GENEVIEVE CLARK WILSON, one of the foremost sopranos of America, has returned from New York City to resume her connection with the vocal staff of the Sherwood Music School. Professionals, teachers, advanced students and beginners receive thorough and artistic training at the Sherwood Music School. Send TODAY for FREE COMPLETE BOOK.

**SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL**  
FINE ARTS BUILDING  
434 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

**SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL**

**CRANE**  
Normal Institute of Music

POTSDAM, N. Y.

A Training School For Supervisors of Music.

Both sexes. Voice, Harmony, Form, Ear Training, Sight Singing Methods, Practice in Teaching, Conducting and Concert Giving.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

For Western Girls

College preparation and fine athletics in their own bright climate.

For Eastern Girls

Equal educational advantages and a superior climate. THE MISS WOLCOTT SCHOOL.

Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley. Send for circular.

**GLENDALE COLLEGE** Founded 1883

GLENDALE, OHIO. Suburban to Cincinnati. Residence school for young women situated in a beautiful location, thoroughly equipped to offer unusual opportunities in every subject. MISS R. J. DE VOYE, President.

**Virginia College**  
FOR YOUNG LADIES  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

One of the leading schools in the South. Modern buildings. Extensive campus. Located in the Valley of Virginia, famed for culture and beauty of scenery. Elective, Preparatory and College Courses. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science. European and American instruction. Supervised athletics. Students from 32 States. For catalogue address:

MATTIE P. HARRIS, President.  
Mrs. Gertrude Harris Boatwright, Vice Pres.

Study the Art of Dress

No matter how accomplished in other branches, a girl's education is not complete without the knowledge of the art of individuality in dress.

DRAFTING, DESIGNING  
DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY  
TAUGHT.

**S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL**

Imperial, 500 BOYLSTON STREET.

**PORTIA LAW SCHOOL**

THE EVENING LAW SCHOOL  
FOR WOMEN

Fourth year. Experienced faculty of Boston lawyers. Moderate expense. Call or send for catalogue. Address:

Arthur W. MacLean, A.B., LL.B., J.M., Dean,  
504 and 506 Tremont Temple

**BUSINESS TAUGHT  
ON LATEST LINES**

The economic construction of society is such today that scarcely a person who does not feel the need of specific information along business lines. It is no less important on the farm than it is in the counting house. The woman of wealth needs it in managing her affairs, and the university man needs it as well as the man and woman who have entered upon a business life. To all of these the Malden Commercial School offers the opportunity of getting just such information as they wish. The school is located at 156 Pleasant street, Malden, Mass., a suburb of Boston. It has been in operation long enough thoroughly to test its methods and prove their worth. Large numbers of testimonials from satisfied graduates give evidence of this. The regular course includes spelling, penmanship, business English, correspondence, commercial law, commercial geography, commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, and is recommended to everybody who can take it, even those expecting to teach or become secretaries. Other special or departmental courses are the commercial, stenographic, clerical, preparatory, secretarial and normal.

For those who are obliged to work during the day and can attend the school only in the evenings effective evening courses are planned. The school is well equipped to give the best service. In heating, lighting and ventilation everything is provided for the comfort and well-being of the students. Walter Leroy Smith, the principal of the school, is secretary of the Malden Board of Trade and an active member of the New England Association of commercial executives. He has had commercial school and university training, experience in business as employee and employer and has served 10 years as a teacher in public and private schools.

**FOUR COURSES AT  
DEAN ACADEMY**

Four regular courses of study are offered students at Dean Academy, Franklin, Mass., college preparatory, technical preparatory, academic, furnishing a comprehensive secondary school education for those not entering college, and English for those not desiring foreign language study. All of these are four year courses. A special preparatory and post graduate course of one year each, also are provided. Special students not desiring to graduate may select for themselves any studies from the regular

**DEAN ACADEMY**  
FRANKLIN, MASS.

An Endowed Boarding School  
FOR  
YOUNG WOMEN AND YOUNG MEN

Full courses of study. Preparation for the best colleges. Schools of Technology, Professional Schools and for business. Students enter college on certificate. Special facilities for Music, Art and Elocution. Course in Domestic Science. Fine buildings, ample grounds. Gymnasium new and thoroughly equipped. New Science Building with well equipped laboratories. Heavy endowment makes charges very reasonable. Visitors welcome all summer; 25 miles from Boston. Fall term begins Sept. 10th. For catalogues and further information address:

ARTHUR W. PIERCE, L.H.D., Principal.

50th Year. Virginia's Select School for Girls. \$250-\$350

**Southern Female College**

On historic ground. In touch with highest Virginia standards. Social training. Regular and special courses. Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science. Fire buildings, with gymnasium. New pianos, steam heat, athletics. For beautiful catalogue address:

Arthur W. Pierce, L.H.D., 225 College St., Petersburg, Va.

**BERKELEY HALL**

JUNIOR SCHOOL and KINDERGARTEN  
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL

For boys and girls from four to fourteen. Fletcher music method, French, German, dancing and sewing. Year opens Sept. 30, 1912.

2350 Western Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

courses they care to pursue. Emphasis is put upon the work in English and special attention is given to that in French and German.

Dean Academy is a coeducational institution.

The school is housed in three large buildings surrounded by beautiful grounds in which are located ample athletic fields. The equipment of the academy is modern, and provides all that is needed for thorough instruction in the subjects taught. The Rev. H. I. Cushman of Providence, R. I., is president of the board of trustees, and Arthur W. Pierce, principal.

**FLETCHER METHOD  
IS A DEPARTURE**

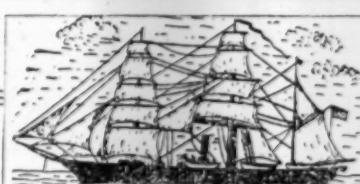
Eminent authorities on music and music education are giving attention to the Fletcher music method for the instruction of children. It is a sort of musical kindergarten, the child learning his lessons through musical games, and thoroughly enjoying the process. The results are pronounced remarkable.

The length of the course for the child depends upon development. Upon its completion he is able to read music rapidly and easily, is familiar with the keyboard, scales, chords, intervals, time and rhythm, can play in any key, and has systematically memorized at least a dozen compositions, all without special effort on his part. His ear has been developed to a point which is generally considered impossible for the majority. He can modulate in 15 different ways and transpose any composition he has learned into any key. Besides this, the natural love for music has not been forced out of his mind and heart, but has grown and developed with the gaining of this knowledge, while his ear has been so trained, and his power to express himself and his thoughts in music so developed, that his pleasure and freedom in the art robs it of drudgery, and the practice of music becomes a delight.

The knowledge gained is as useful for the voice, or any other instrument as for the piano. Mrs. Evelyn A. Fletcher-Copp, who originated the method, is to be reached at 31 York terrace, Corey Hill, Brookline, Mass., where she gives instruction in the method.

**LAW LIBRARY  
GIVEN TO COLLEGE**

SANTA CLARA, Cal.—The law library of Judge David H. Belden, for 20 years an occupant of the supreme bench of this county, was recently presented to the Institute of Law of Santa Clara University by Mrs. Belden.



## MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Seamanship and Navigation—Marine Engineering—Electricity

This school, now in its twentieth year, prepares young men for positions as officers in the American merchant marine.

The autumn examination of applicants for entrance to the school will be held on board the U. S. S. RANGER, Boston, in October.

Application papers and other information can be obtained by addressing

COMMISSIONERS NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL  
Room 110, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

## The TODD CLASSES

—IN—  
Stenography and Typewriting

The only school in the city of Boston under the Direction of an Official Stenographer of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

DAY AND EVENING  
Students are assured individual attention.

**NEW HERALD BUILDING**  
171 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

## THE BROWNE & NICHOLS SCHOOL

30TH TERM SEPT. 23. EDUCATES ESPECIALLY FOR HARVARD.  
NEW FEATURES—NICHOLS' FIELD Playground on Charles River, opp. Soldiers' Field.  
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNGER BOYS.  
Principals, GEORGE H. BROWNE, A.M., REV. WILLARD REED, A.M. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

## THE BOYESEN SCHOOL

Boarding departments for Girls and Boys. Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, Academic departments. MISS AUSTA BOYESEN, Principal. Phone Drexel 6081.  
1218 E. 47th Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## Selecting a School

Somewhere there is exactly the right school to meet the particular needs for that boy or girl. These advertisements of schools and educational courses offer a large variety of educational advantages and a wide geographical distribution. Upon receipt of requests mentioning the Monitor catalogues will be sent by any of the schools here advertised.

## BOYESON SCHOOL BUILDS CHARACTER

Primary, intermediate, and academic departments are included in the Boyeson school for boys and girls in Chicago, Ill. It prepares for college and universities and offers elective courses to those not intending to enter college.

The fundamental purpose of the school is education in that larger sense which includes ethical and practical training for it is now recognized that preparation for life is of greater importance than preparation for college. As both these designs should be carried out in youth, and as that period is spent chiefly in school, the directors of the Boyeson school believe the institution that assumes the one obligation must undertake the other also. Hence, the building of character, as well as the founding of the intellectual life, is the purpose of the school.

The girls' department of the school is situated at 1218 East Forty-seventh street, and the boys' at 4961 Lake avenue, Chicago. Playgrounds and gardens provide ample space for outdoor recreation and enjoyment. The home life of the school is under the personal supervision of teachers experienced in the nature and needs of children, and it is their endeavor to maintain a wholesome and happy atmosphere in which character shall develop unfettered.

Further information regarding the school can be secured from the principal, Austa Boyesen.

## SUFFOLK SCHOOL OF LAW SOON OPEN

Knowledge of law is found more and more necessary to them by both business and professional men, even though they have no intention of pursuing the law as a vocation. In many instances it is a necessary accompaniment to business success. To give men such instruction as they desire, fitting those who wish to engage in the practice of law, is the purpose of the Suffolk School of Law. Next month the school will begin the seventh year of its evening department of instruction and the second of its day department. It is the only law school in New England possessing both day and evening departments of law. During the past year the bar examination records of students has been gratifying, and the new year begins with more efficiently organized departments than ever before. The methods of instruction do not exploit any fanciful theory. They combine the most practically efficient features of the text-book, the case and the lecture systems.

## COMBINES MUSIC AND LITERATURE

Although the scope of the Crane Normal Institute of Music is distinctively normal in its aims, and makes a specialty of fitting teachers for the public schools, the courses given in voice culture and singing are superior, and pupils who have no thought of teaching may there prepare themselves for church singing, or to fit themselves for the concert stage. Parents wishing to give their children a good literary education, and at the same time secure for them an equally good musical training will find such an opportunity held out to them by this school. A systematic course of study in music, beginning with the kindergarten and extending through the primary and grammar grades, high and normal schools, and culminating with the special work of the institute gives a musical education of unusual advantages. Students whose tastes incline to the study of literature or languages find at the institute excellent opportunity for pursuing those lines of study.

The Crane Normal Institute of Music has grown out of the demand for trained teachers of music in public schools. When Miss Julia E. Crane, its founder and director, was elected director of music in the Potsdam (N. Y.) state normal school in 1894 she determined to place vocal music upon the same basis with other subjects taught in the school. Her program was arranged to include not only good instruction in the subject matter but the pedagogy of music and practice in teaching. From this beginning the institute has developed.

Miss Julia E. Crane is director of the institute and should be addressed at the institute, Potsdam, N. Y., for further information.

## SCHOOL OFFERS HOME TUTORING

There are many parents to whom, for different reasons, a large preparatory school does not appeal, and yet difficulty has been found in obtaining any more satisfactory kind of training for their boys. This need is being met by the Home Tutoring school, conducted by Arthur Williams, formerly principal of the Dwight school in New York city. In his work at the head of this large school he saw the need of a school where boys could be given individual instruction combined with a wholesome home life, and after mature consideration opened his country place in the little town of Chaplin, Conn., for the purpose. The number of pupils whom he will

take is limited to four that each one may have individual instruction. Information about his school can be obtained by addressing Mr. Williams at Meadow View, Chaplin, Conn.

## SCHOOL TEACHES MANY LANGUAGES

Realizing that a knowledge of languages is necessary to further business, social or professional success or cultural enjoyment, men and women who have long since left school, often look in vain for just that kind of instruction of which they feel themselves in need. The New England College of Languages is designed to meet every need for the study of all languages that can be experienced. It has general courses in German, French, Spanish and Italian, aimed to give the student a good practical knowledge of the language in reading, speaking, and writing, and to introduce him to the best literature. Strict attention is paid to pronunciation and conversation. For those who wish to travel abroad are conversational classes without grammar study. For the business man or woman, commercial German, French and Spanish are taught, and for the professional man reading courses in the language of his choice. Teachers' courses are in German and French, and for singers, German, French and Italian. For the student are more serious courses.

This college teaches the largest number of ancient and modern languages and literatures of any similar institution in New England. The modern languages are taught by native teachers, all university graduates. From the outset the pupil is aided to express his thoughts in the foreign idiom in the shortest and easiest way. Further information can be obtained from the president, Paul E. Kunzer, room 619, at 120 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

## FRANKLIN SCHOOL AID TO WOMEN

Franklin Academy at 136 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., is intended especially for the training of girls and women. Children who seem not adapted to public school life are here given the individual attention they seem to need, and girls and women who have not had the advantages of a complete school education can make up their deficiencies at this school. Graduates of grammar and high schools can enter the commercial department and from there secure positions as stenographers, bookkeepers, and secretaries. Both boys and girls are admitted to the evening courses.



# CLEAN JOURNALISM has not only come to stay, but it is bound to prosper and multiply

## Why?

**BECAUSE:** Thinking people on every side realize how large a part the press plays in our social and economic plan and how much greater its future place is going to be as an educative factor. How important then that so potent an influence should be clean and constructive.

**BECAUSE:** There has long been an ever-growing demand for a daily newspaper whose news was reliable and devoid of sensationalism; whose advertising was honest and clean; whose editorial discussion was liberal, without bias and helpful; whose feature material was inclusive, competent and instructive.

**BECAUSE:** The need for a daily newspaper which always tries to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, will always be present, and the closer it holds to that aim the richer will be its service as a public institution and a source of helpfulness to the whole social group and individual as well.

**BECAUSE:** A world-wide circle of friends of clean journalism are alive to every opportunity to increase its influence and they are glad to do this by advancing the Monitor's interests by meeting many of their needs through what they see advertised in their favorite paper and by making the Monitor known to their friends who would be interested in the leading example of clean daily journalism.

**BECAUSE:** The Monitor is universally known as a product of clean journalism's ideals, and the interesting part of its efforts is that what it is doing is very practical work with big present accomplishment and wonderful possibilities for good.



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for the  
Home



Falmouth  
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St. Paul  
Streets

Four  
Editions  
Each  
Week Day





BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912

# New England Industries That Will Interest Commerce Men

Delegates to International Congress of Chambers of Commerce Will Find Here Jewelry, Clock, Silverware, Machinery, Piano and Other Manufactories

## SECONDARY CITIES ARE BUSY PLACES

Manufacturing industries of New England that are likely to interest delegates to the international congress of chambers of commerce in Boston in September, especially those lines less familiarly associated with this section than the making of cotton and woolen goods and shoes, are dealt with in the accompanying special article.

ONLY a few weeks remain before President Taft, in his capacity of chief magistrate of the American nation, will welcome the delegates to the fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce when this world-wide organization meets in Boston.

The President's activity in behalf of a larger national and international trade is familiar to the commercial nations. The recently organized Chamber of Commerce of the United States is already attracting the attention of Europe and the far East. But whatever President Taft may have to say of interest to financiers, manufacturers, importers, traders in general, here or abroad, the visitors will naturally be considerably concerned with all that has to do with the industrial development of the territory honored as the meeting place of the congress. In view of what the delegates individually may wish to acquaint themselves with while in New England, a glance at what the six commonwealths are doing and have done industrially in the course of years may be pertinent.

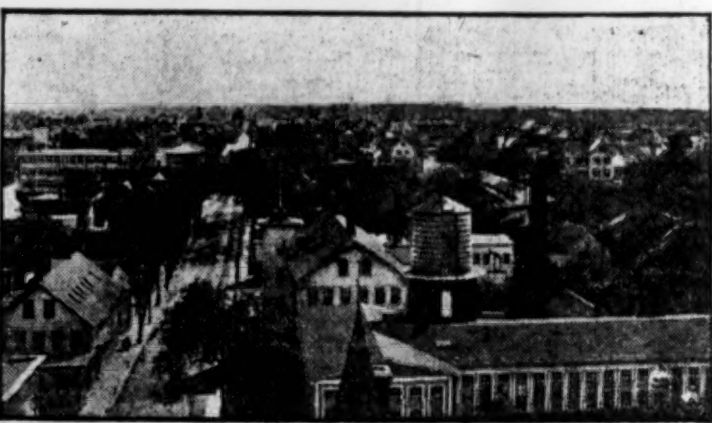
### Jewelry and Silverware

Leather and leather goods, cotton, wool and textiles, are terms which rightfully enough place New England in the forefront of American manufactures. New England shoes and fabrics are known from pole to pole and all the way around the world. But there are other articles the manufacture of which give scarcely less distinction to the eastern commonwealths, and yet the world at large, perhaps, is not so familiar with the fact. In silverware and jewelry manufacture, for instance, Rhode Island

stands today as an example of American skill and enterprise in that direction.

Since the earliest colonial times, New England fostered the silversmith's art. In the Massachusetts Bay colony the trade and manufacture was already established in 1638, and John Hull, the famous "Pine Tree Shilling" mint master, conducted a profitable business there from the time of his indenture in 1642. His apprentices, Jeremie Dummer, Samuel Paddy and Daniel Quincy succeeded to the business. In 1725, Paul Revere the elder came to Boston and established himself as a silver and goldsmith. His son, Paul, continued the business up to 1795, and left many beautiful examples

## FAMOUS FOR JEWELRY PRODUCTS



Scene in Attleboro, Mass., small town dominated by one industry; looking down County street

## GLIMPSE OF HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH



(Photo by Woodbury & Co.)

View of section of manufacturing district of Worcester, Mass., famous for wire goods and other metal products

of his art which are treasured today in old New England families.

Presuming that to the Chambers of Commerce delegates the modern conditions of manufacture will appeal the strongest, what George French has to say on that source in his book "New England" has timeliness. In regard to silverware and jewelry manufacture generally he writes:

"By the census of 1900 the value of the productions of jewelry in Providence totaled about \$13,000,000. The Attleboro contributed more than \$8,000,000 more; the two groups together producing more than \$21,000,000 worth of jewelry

express purpose of manufacturing jewelry, and in 1810, following his example, Manning Richards built a small shop on his farm. From that time on large sums went into the establishment of factories, and today the costliest as well as the least expensive jewelry comes from New England.

New England industrial advancement has been due to so great an extent to New England inventiveness that the fact can only be explained by stating what the latter has done to that other end. Neither American nor European delegates to the Chambers of Commerce Congress need be told at this late day that it was Elias Howe who built the first complete sewing machine, in May, 1845. But back of this lie several years of experiments, and names such as James Greenough, Corliss and Bean, as well as Rogers and George Fisher, leap to the front in any discussion of this epochal invention. Fisher, in fact, was engaged with Howe in the perfection of the first practical machine.

### Paper Making

New England was not the pioneer in the manufacture of paper. Before the first New England mill was operated at Milton, Mass., in 1730, there were two other paper mills in the country. But while the New England states cannot claim priority on that score, development of the industry has been so great that today Massachusetts leads the United States. As times went on the industry moved nearer the great forests of the West, but in most cases millday's stationery and that of the business man today come from the vicinity of Holyoke. The mill erected by Daniel Henshman and five other men at Milton was not a great success and at length shut down, to open again in 1760, when operations were resumed by employing an English paper maker, found among the soldiers quartered in Boston. The mill continued in operation for many years and became a sort of industrial academy where many famous paper makers learned the trade. Among them were Stephen Crane and Abijah Burbank.

In the early days of New England paper making there were many obstacles. Rags were then the chief ingredient and rags were so scarce that appeals were made to New England housewives to save their rags for the "hell cart" which would go the rounds collecting. In 1810 there were 185 paper mills in the United States, of which 75 were in New England. In the way of improved machinery for making paper, such was already in operation when the Fourdrinier machines

reached this country. Patents for rag-cutting machines, for improvement in cylinder machines and for different methods of sizing, drying, etc., were taken out by New England men prior to 1818, when the first Fourdrinier came to the Crane mills.

Maine yields a large revenue through paper manufacture. Around Pejabscot, for instance, great forests supply the raw material plentifully and many persons find employment in adjoining mills. As early as 1634 paper mills were built in what is now Maine. The splendid water power facilities aided in the development.

As the delegates from abroad reach

## IN SECOND CITY OF NEW ENGLAND



Westminster street, in Providence, R. I., which makes much silverware and jewelry

Many Important Staple Articles Made Beside Shoes and Cotton and Woolen Goods, for Which This Section is Famous Throughout the World

## INVENTIONS LEAD TO PROSPERITY

bury, Terryville and New Haven are leading centers of manufacture. Historically considered, the Willard family was the means of placing the industry upon a successful plane. Gawen Brown made one of the earliest clocks in 1750. In 1812 came the mantel clock to challenge honors with the hang-up clock. In 1808 the first 500 clocks made by machinery were started at one time. The bronze looking clock was invented by Chauncey Jerome in 1815, and Jerome, with his brother Noble, also made the first one-day brass clock which attained such wide usage.

New England is headquarters for the manufacture of organs and pianos. In Massachusetts alone there are more than 20 organ factories. Harpsichords and spinets were made in Boston in 1769, exactly 60 years after Bartolommeo Cristofori invented the first pianoforte. From 1840 to 1860 thousands of reed instruments called melodions were made and sent all over the world.

On the extended tour of industrial

America, which the delegates to the international congress will make at the close of the convention they will no doubt see a great development in mining, steel making and like enterprises. It may not be amiss for them to remember, then, that New England claims distinction as a leading machinery center of the world. High grade tools, electrical machinery, boot and shoe machinery and textile machinery are manufactured in New England. Worcester is famed for its metal working machinery and its wire goods.

Invention and industry are twin handmaids, and New England genius has made this an established fact. It may have a purpose now to repeat what has so often been said before, that Morse and his telegraph and Bell and his telephone for all time linked their names and inventions with that of New England.

Massachusetts claims distinction for having turned out the first practical American automobile, in 1893. The carriage industry was always a leading one in the state. In 1629, two wheelwrights, Richard Ewstod and Richard Claydon, were sent from England to the Massachusetts Bay colonists to aid in the making of carts and implements for agricultural purposes.

At a time when a good substitute for rubber is agitating both manufacturer and consumer the part that New England has played in the manufacture of rubber goods looms large. It was at Roxbury, then a distance from Boston proper, that Charles Goodyear did most of his successful experimentation. Up to the time when his vulcanizing process became successful all rubber shoes were made of gum molded to shape.

The hundreds of delegates to the great commercial congress will see much to interest them everywhere they go in the United States, and while so near the scene of manufacturing success they can hardly fail to visit industrial establishments that in a large degree give New England its present prominence.

## BROUGHT OLD SHIP ACROSS THE OCEAN



Captain Scott at right and Wireless Operator Harry Gallagher of the British vessel Success

## CAPT. SCOTT'S FEAT WITH OLD VESSEL IS CALLED REMARKABLE

Capt. John Scott, a native of Halifax, N. S. is credited by his friends with having accomplished a remarkable feat when he safely guided the old British ship Success, said to be the oldest vessel in the world, on her passage from Glasgow docks, England to Boston, using nothing but her canvas as a means of propulsion.

One remarkable thing about Captain Scott is that he has never had charge of a steamer, but in his 50 odd years at sea has managed all designs of sailing vessels from the little schooner to the old style and now almost extinct clipper ship.

For the past 25 years Captain Scott has sailed out of Liverpool as commodore of a fleet of sailing vessels, known as the Andrew Gibson line, the largest sailing vessel owners in the world at that time. He has never been known to have lost a ship or man. Previously he was known as the leading skipper of the old Quebec Timber Traders, a type of craft of ancient days, conveying lumber from the provinces.

About four years ago Captain Scott retired from sea life, and settled down in the outskirts of Liverpool with his wife where they now run a hostelry.

Having heard that the Success was

to come to America he paid her a visit and after inspecting her and admiring her solid teakwood timbers he asked to have command of her on her trip across the Atlantic. The undertaking was tremendous, mainly because of her ancient lines and construction. Captain Scott afterward referred to her as a "bale of hay."

The passage of the Success occupied over 100 days. She was built in 1790 and hails from Melbourne, Aus.

After completing the passage of the Success, Captain Scott, who considered the trip a fitting climax to his career, visited his old home in Halifax, and then proceeded back to England. He said he rather enjoyed the trip despite the great rolling of the craft and other difficulties he encountered on the passage.

Captain Scott has many friends in Boston and the first one to board the Success when she tied up alongside the Charles River Stores wharf, between the Warren and Charlestown bridges, was an old schoolmate to welcome him back to Boston.

**SCHOOL ARCHITECTS APPOINTED**  
DE RIDDER, La.—The special committee appointed by the Parish school board to elect an architect and select plans for the new \$50,000 high school building to be erected at De Ridder has selected the firm of Stevens & Nelson of New Orleans as the architects. Col. W. L. Stevens, representing his firm, submitted plans, which were adopted. The design selected contemplates a modern structure to accommodate 650 children. The bonds were sold to the Calcasieu Trust & Savings Bank, and the building will be under construction within a short while.

at the time the census of 1900 was taken. New York and Newark together manufactured a little more than \$16,000,000 worth of such goods. By the Rhode Island state census of 1905, Providence was shown to have increased its output of jewelry to \$14,500,000, while its output of silverware was \$5,500,000. The Attleboro in the same year produced \$8,250,000 of jewelry and more than \$2,600,000 of silverware, this latter output having increased nearly 400 per cent in five years. There are something more than 200 jewelry factories in Providence and 10 silversmith establishments; while in the Attleboro there are about 100 jewelry factories and 10 silversmith establishments.

In the districts in question about 15,000 persons find employment in this manufacturing industry. And while on the subject of this industry, it is of interest to learn that it was Isaac Babbitt, of Taunton, Mass., who in 1825 invented the mixture known as Babbitt metal and who then began the manufacture of the famous britannia ware.

Up to this time silverware was so high in price that only the rich could afford it. The average home boasted only a few pieces of pewter, and these were handed down as precious heirlooms. But the demand was increasing for this article and when the process of electroplating was invented there began a new era for table ware. While plated ware was being developed the manufacture of solid silver goods persisted, but it was not until 1831, when Jabez Gorham entered the field, that the production of high grade sterling silver ware set in earnest. The market has grown tremendously as manufacturing devices have increased both quality and appearance.

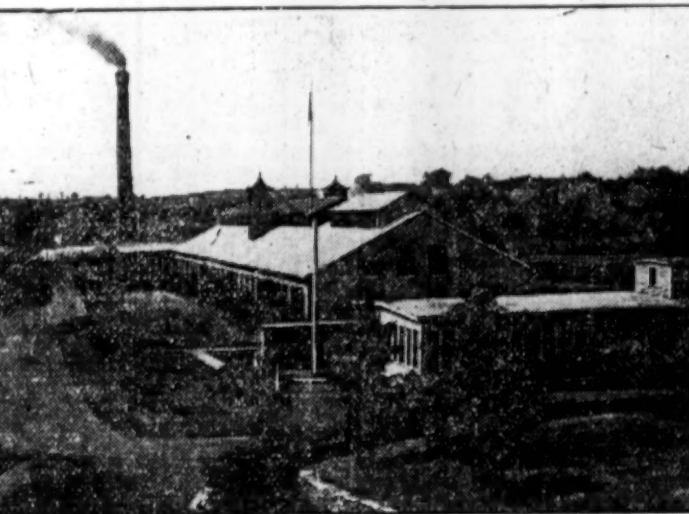
The New England jewelry trade has many allied industries. The first factory was started in North Attleboro in 1780. Fourteen years later Nehemiah Dodge of Providence began rolling gold on copper and this was the beginning of the making of inexpensive jewelry. In 1807, Obed Robinson of Attleboro built the first shop ever erected in the United States for the

## Old Type of Vessel That Crossed Atlantic Under Her Own Sail



BRITISH SHIP SUCCESS

## IN A MAINE BACKWOODS TOWN



Paper mill of smaller type located among forests at Pejabscot, Me.

## CHICAGO STATION PLANS FINISHED

CHICAGO—Plans for the new passenger station and terminal of the Pennsylvania railway, perfected Friday, provide for a building to cost \$35,000,000 and to occupy the block west of the present Union station, bounded by Jackson boulevard and Adams, Canal and Clinton streets.

It is said that the station will be one of the largest in the country and will rival the new terminal recently opened in New York.

### ROAD TAX IS HALF A MILL

ERIE, Kan.—The board of county commissioners of Neosho county assessed a tax of half a mill against all property in Neosho county to provide a road and bridge fund. The amount to be used for bridges will be taken from the fund and the balance spent on the general upkeep and improvement of highways.

## TURN WARSHIP OVER TO SAILORS

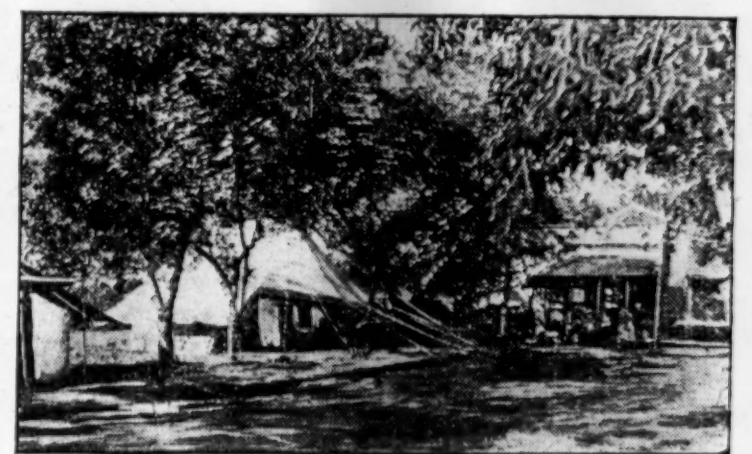
GLOUCESTER—For the first time in the history of the American navy blue-jackets had control of an entire ship of war Friday evening when the crew of the battleship Ohio, in recognition of the good treatment accorded them by the residents of Cape Ann, entertained on the afterdeck of the ship in Rockport harbor.

Capt. C. C. Marsh turned the entire ship over to the sailors and told them to go ahead and enjoy themselves, which they did.

### I. W. HOWARTH FOR BERKELEY

BERKELEY, Cal.—Announcement has been made at the University of California of the resignation of Henry Morse Stephens as director of the university extension and the selection of Prof. Ira W. Howarth of the University of Chicago, as his successor. Mr. Howarth's title will be professor of education.

## JOYS OF TOURING SEASON IN INDIA GREATEST IN FOREST



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Camp of tents under big trees in India, with a district bungalow giving an impression of permanence

(Special to the Monitor)

Perhaps many people who are not in any way connected with the government of India have very little idea of the way in which the country is administered or of the lives led by the government officials, writes a London contributor.

Of the various vocations that may fall to one's lot few more agreeable can be imagined than the lot of district officers of the department of public works, or of woods and forests. Their work is agreeable, useful and as a rule not excessive, and there is often a greater degree of independence than in other departments of the state.

A district is a large tract of country (perhaps 5000 square miles in area) under the charge of a collector and other officials. One town is selected as the headquarters of this district and there the head offices are and the officials meet. Here they reside during the rains (June to October) and from this center they tour through the whole district during the remaining months, each on his own work intent.

The days before the commencement of the touring season are busy ones for the "mehsabs" and servants; as well as for the officials. Tents must be examined and repaired if necessary, camp furniture over-hauled, linen, crockery, and clothes packed, and groceries and soda water for two or three months ordered and carefully arranged and packed. Transport is usually by bullock cart; an occasional journey may be made by native craft up a creek, or in inaccessible places (which now are few and far between) "coolie" transport must be relied on. Now and then the railway becomes available also, but usually the work takes one to less civilized parts—especially in this the case with a forest officer.

The first move of a season is often

rather a trial, as the servants are out of practice and there is so much to be planned and arranged; but once this move is made they settle down and everything works wonderfully well. The way Indian servants will give one a late dinner, of four or five courses, then strike tents, and pack up and march all night, say 20 or 25 miles, and have tents up and bath and breakfast ready for the "sahibs" by 11 the next morning, never ceases to arouse one's admiration. There would even be flowers on the breakfast table.

An experience not to be desired when one is in tents is very heavy rain, especially if accompanied with wind. Tents are wonderful as to the quantity of rain they will withstand, but after a time they get soaked and begin to drip through. The ground meanwhile becomes sodden and the pegs to which the tent ropes are attached are liable to come out and should the corner ropes be thus loosened the tent will collapse.

One may find one's tent pitched in the shade of huge banyan trees, with their aerial roots and round red berries, which attract monkeys and flying-foxes, when they are ripe; or beneath the regularly growing glossy-leaved mango tree, whose greenish-white flowers have a very sweet scent. On another occasion a tamarind may furnish the needful shade, though natives have rather a prejudice against camping under these trees.

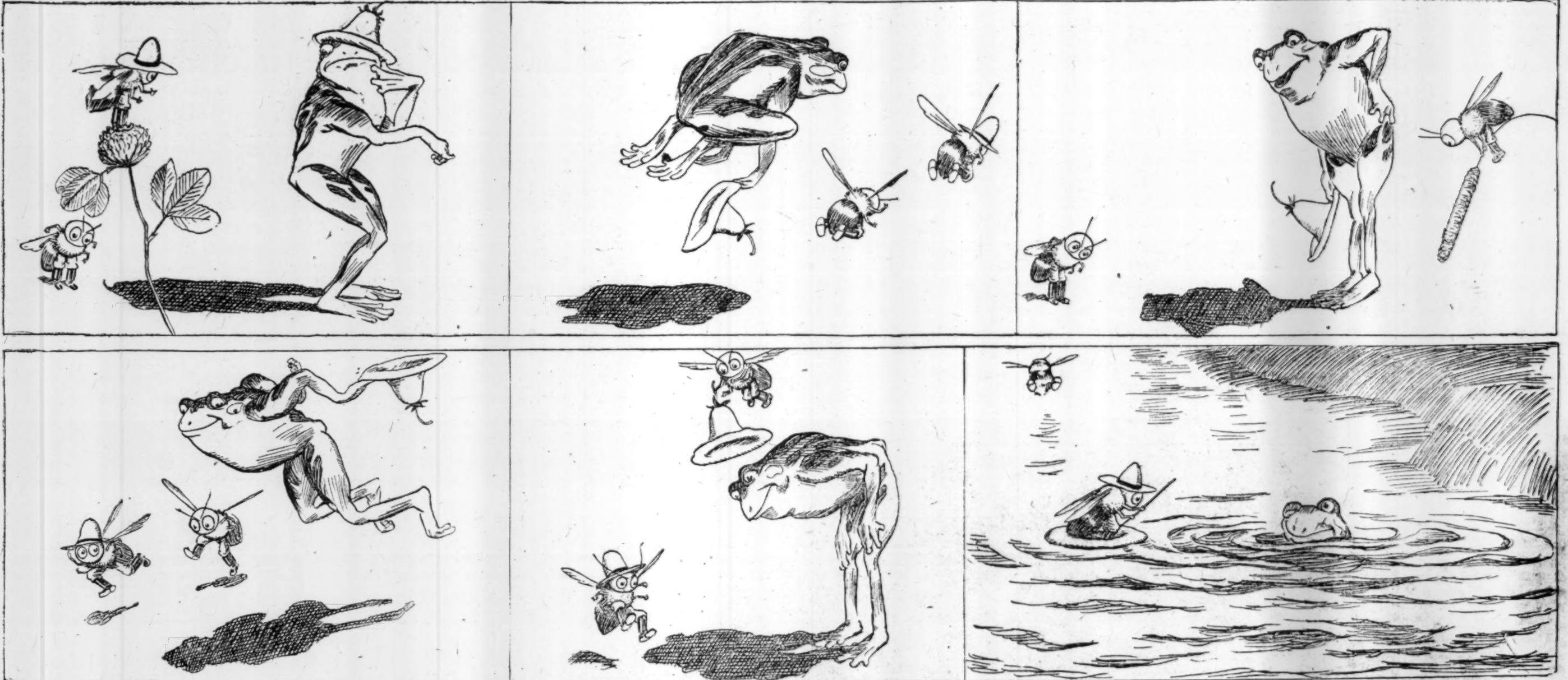
Three beautiful flowering trees are the silk cotton-tree with red flowers, the bohemia with beautiful and sweet-scented flowers, mauve or white in color and something like the azalea; the "Flame of the Forest," which has large papilionaceous flowers of a lovely salmon pink with velvety green calices. The most valuable are the teak and sandalwood trees. Every part of the last named tree is used, as oil is extracted from the roots and even the sawdust is carefully collected and sold.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

There once was a little green frog  
Whom a long-legged shadow did dog;  
Wherever he'd tread  
If he twisted his head  
Behind him that shadow would mog.

But Buzz, a young bee who came by,  
Said, "Froggie, I know you are spy,  
You can jump and cavort  
And can surely in short  
Run away from that shade, if you try."

Then into the air the young frog  
Leapt fully a yard from the bog;  
He'd left it behind,  
So the bees both opined,  
That funny, impal-pable clog.

But when he came down on his toes  
And turned again—what'd you suppose?  
The shadow lay there  
With an impudent air,  
As the picture most perfectly shows.

Said Froggie, "I will not be vexed  
At a comrade so closely annexed;  
If I can't run away  
From this shadow so gray  
I'll try jumping over it next."

So he faced it with smiling defiance,  
And courage of seventy giants;  
Terrific his plunge  
As he forward did lunge  
On his marvelous jumping appliance.

(Copyright 1912 by Alexander Dodds. All rights reserved.)

Like a fireman's extensible ladder,  
He unfolded himself, but some badder  
He feels as he feet  
On the ground again meet.  
For STILL RIGHT THERE lieth shadow.

It mimics him too, like a minx,  
Though silent as e'er was a sphinx;  
When he raises his arm,  
Though he means it no harm,  
The shade's arm is lifted, in kinks.

Then Frog tries a gay pirouette,  
And the shadow to dancing is set.  
Says Frog, with a wink,  
"I'll go swimming, I think,  
And see how it likes to get wet."

So he plunged in the pond with an air  
That plainly said, "Well, I don't care!"  
When he got his head out,  
Then he heard the bees shout  
That the shadow—hurrah!—WASN'T THERE!

## WAY OF PAINTING THE WORLD

This sketch by Constance Armfield, which she calls "The Other Way Round," is a pretty illustration of one of the ways in which the world might be made more beautiful, and more delightful to those who are in it.

PEOPLE from all parts of the world were gathered at a pension breakfast table, and the talk ran on the flowers that grew in different localities. Many were the countries named, and from a general discussion of their beauties, one after another of the travelers began to relate their experiences with the ferns and wild flowers they had dug up from famous beauty spots and endeavored to transplant into their gardens at home. One recalled a visit to Devonshire and the myriads of ferns she had collected; another spoke of the grass of Parnassus she had found; one had made experiments with gentian roots; one had dug up columbines and mountain lilies. Nearly all joined in the regretful chorus "But they nearly always fail to grow."

Practically every person at the long table had contributed some personal experience, for the shyest seemed to wake into animation in the recital of this universal pillage; and then one speaker said, apparently without thought, of the significance of the remark, "Have you

ever read that story about the man who planted wild flowers?" There was a general hush; the story was unknown, so the speaker continued: "He went about studying the conditions of places, and finding out what flowers would grow there naturally. Then he planted seeds and roots and bulbs, so that he left flowers behind instead of taking them away. I believe the idea was that he went about painting the world. Leaving a mass of purple irises in one place, and covering sandy soil with heath, and making dusty lanes blue with hyacinths."

"Ah, yes, I suppose it is rather a shame to take up wild flowers, especially as everybody seems to do it," said one hearer rather limply.

"It would certainly be an improvement if everybody planted them instead," said another.

"It's a pretty idea, that of planting the world," said another. Then the conversation somehow left the subject of flower-planting.

As the writer listened, a vision of a world which people loved to beautify, irrespective of personal profit or enjoyment, came irresistibly to mind; and the wonder came as to when humanity, which is so rapidly awaking to the wider sense of brotherhood, would begin to plant and foster the wild flowers they now so ruthlessly destroy.

## HOW TO BECOME GOOD TALKERS

SOME boys seem to have been born without a faculty for conversation. Whether it is a crowd or with a boon companion they are slow-tongued. Sometimes diffidence is to blame; but often this is the result of a consciousness of ignorance and unpreparedness.

Nearly every one can overcome these deficiencies if he will. The first thing to do is to learn to see life interestingly; to regard the world and everything in it as material for conversation, says the Youths Companion. When you go walking, for example, make a mental note of the landscape pictures, and then see if you can describe them afterward. Notice material improvements in buildings, fences, crops, in order to tell your father about them. Notice anything unusual in the persons you meet, with the definite purpose of recalling the impressions later, and putting them into words.

Take pains to make yourself familiar with topics that are most discussed among your friends. Read a good newspaper, and, if possible, a weekly review, to inform yourself on current events. Read also some of the books that are most talked about.

Never grieve because you do not know any good stories, but set about learning some. The conversation of many famous talkers, when analyzed, consists of little but anecdotes, related one after another, either to illustrate a point or merely to amuse.

This method of self-training will not take much time, but it will keep you interested and attentive when you would otherwise be day-dreaming. When you have clear and definite ideas on a subject you will be surprised to see how easy it is to put them into actual speech. You will want to talk. Follow the impulse and do it.

Your teachers will correct your worst faults of expression, your reading will enrich your vocabulary, the conversations you hear and your own efforts will teach you variety and grace.

Finally, take care to adapt your remarks to your hearer. Choose topics in which he is as deeply interested as you are. This is for the sake of your art, as well as for his pleasure; for an eager listener is the greatest stimulus to good talking.

## WHY?

WHY does coal burn and not a stone? The simple answer to this is that stone is burnt already and cannot be burnt twice; but, of course, that answer needs explaining. What happens when a thing burns is that it combines with the oxygen of the air. When it has taken up all the oxygen that it possibly can and has combined with it, then it is completely burnt, and can burn no more, says the Children's Encyclopedia.

We watch a candle, let us say, burning, and we are deceived because we do not see the result of the burning. The result in the case of the candle is a number of gases which we do not notice, real though they be; but when various other things are burnt the result is not a gas at all, but sometimes a liquid and sometimes a solid.

When the gas hydrogen is burnt or combined with oxygen, it forms water, which is usually liquid. When the element silicon is burnt or combined with oxygen, it makes a solid, and most rocks and sand are made of this. An ordinary stone or sand is really silicon which is already burnt, and so can be burnt no more. But coal is mainly made of carbon which is not yet burnt, and so it can be burnt. Burnt carbon—that is to say, carbon combined with oxygen—makes the gas called carbonic acid, and that gas cannot be burnt any more than a stone can, and for the same reason: both are burnt already.

## TOYS FROM CORKS

A doll's chair can be made from a large, flat pickle jar cork, into which four matches are stuck at the proper angles for legs, while the back is formed from six or seven matches stuck in close together and held with some bright silk or cotton thread.

Families of storks can be manufactured with different sized corks. Large corks should be shaped with a sharp knife, to resemble as much as possible a bird's body; two matches or toothpicks form the legs, and one match is used for the neck, and at the top of the latter is stuck a smaller cork for the head, with a splinter of match for the beak. Each bird must be fixed on to a flat pickle jar cork for a stand.

A nimble-fingered boy might be able to make himself a toy initial-stamp by the aid of a firm new cork, with a fine, unblemished end. The initials should be carefully drawn in pencil backwards, and then cut out with the small end of a penknife. Ordinary rubber stamp ink should be used to moisten the cork.—New York World.

## FINDING ONE'S WAY IN WOODS

THERE are many young campers who do not know how to use a compass. First, remember that the point of the needle always points north. Next, turn the box of the compass around until the letter N is in its proper position at the point of the needle. You then have the compass properly set and can accurately map out your journey.

If you are desirous of reaching a spot beyond your range of vision, consult a reliable map of the region. Next lay a ruler across the chart and ascertain the "air line" distance and direction of the place you desire to reach. Then place your compass beside the ruler and you can tell to the degree the direction you must travel to reach your goal. You may be slightly confused when, after starting, you take the compass from your pocket and see the needle "pointing" S or E or W or anywhere on the dial but N.

Remember that it is pointing N nevertheless, and turn the box around to make the letters agree. Then you can resume the proper direction without hesitancy. Never follow your compass when the needle points anywhere but N. In other words always set the letter N at the point of the needle before attempting to take your bearings.

Of course if you wish to reach some place within sight from home it will only be necessary to train your compass on it and then travel in the proper direction. To train your compass on an objective point place the instrument on the ground, work the box around until you have the letters in their correct positions and then note the exact direction of the landmark you wish to reach.

The woodsman should buy the best compass he can afford, says the New York Sun. It need not be provided with a sun dial and other fancy and useless ornaments, but it should be plainly marked and lettered and should contain the 360 degrees of a circle.

Provided with a good compass the camper may roam the woods with no idea of becoming lost. Until he is familiar with the lay of the country he should travel only on straight courses as he can then return to camp by simply following the opposite direction. In other words, if he has journeyed south he will return by traveling north, or if he departs from camp in an easterly direction he must return toward the west.

While a compass is indispensable in unfamiliar country, still a real woodsman should be able to find his way

through the forest by other means as well.

Following a stream is about the safest way for the camper to learn the topography of the country about him. If the stream be a narrow one he should drop a small tree across it at the spot where he starts his journey; or he may build a mound of stones if the water is too wide to span.

Having done either he can wander along the brookside, for to return he has only to follow the stream back to his landmark. Another precaution may be taken by chipping small ovals of bark from trees as one passes and by returning on the line of "blazes" the starting point is readily found.

When starting from camp without a compass fix some prominent landmark such as a high mountain or a large lake as a mark and then remember anecdotes, related one after another, the journey. The position of the sun should also be noted and at night the "dipper" and the north or pole star will guide the traveler on his way. The woodsman should learn the principal star formations and where to look for them in the heavens.

When convinced that you are really "turned around," halt! If it is getting dark, build a fire, make a shelter and pass the night. Climb a tree and look for a familiar landmark. If unable to discover one, descend and build two fires. Pile on green stuff until you have made two columns of dense smoke which will advise your friends of your predicament. Travel toward any sounds you may hear and shoot or yell in reply.

Two shots in rapid succession repeated at intervals of a few minutes is the woodsman's distress signal. Follow any wood road you come upon, it will bring you out to a camp or settlement. A stream also makes a good trail to follow out of the woods.

## RIDDLES

What is it that makes a road broad? The letter B.

Which is heavier, a sack of flour or two sacks?

A sack of flour is heavier than two empty sacks.—New York World.

## HOME SCOUTING

"And so two of your sons are boy scouts? Where do they do most of their reconnoitering?"  
"In our refrigerator."—"Life."

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF A BILLION

MILLION is a word easily and often carelessly spoken, but it represents, nevertheless, a vast number. Counting incessantly at the rate of 100 per minute for 10 hours a day it would take 16 2-3 days to count a million, and resting on Sundays it would take nearly 3 1-3 years to count the population of the United States.

An impressive illustration of the difference between a million and one is afforded by comparing one inch with a million inches. A thousand inches is 83 1-3 feet. A million is just a thousand times as long.

What is a billion? In the French system of notation, also used in the United States, a billion is a thousand million. But the English system gives the name billion to a million millions, and taking it in this grand definition Sir Henry Bessemer, the inventor, who was in the habit of occupying his leisure with curious calculations for the amusement of his grandchildren, tried to convey some idea of the immensity expressed by this little word.

Selecting the second as the unit to be used, he began with the startling assertion that a billion seconds have not elapsed since Jesus came to the world, nor for that matter, has a sixteenth of

that number of seconds elapsed since that event.

A billion seconds, counting a billion as a million millions in accordance with the English system, make 31.687 years, 17 days 22 hours 45 minutes and 5 seconds.

In regard to length, he chose for his unit the English sovereign, which is about the size of a \$5 gold piece. A chain of a billion sovereigns would be long enough to stretch 763 times around the globe. A billion sheets of ordinary newspaper, piled on top of each other, he calculated would reach 47,345 miles up into the air.—San Francisco Call.

## TWO RIDDLES

In spring I look gay,  
Decked in comely array.  
But in summer more clothing I wear;  
When colder it grows  
I put off my clothes,  
And in winter quite naked appear.  
[Tree.]

A man made shoes, but not of leather,  
All the four elements mixed together—  
Fire, water, earth and air.  
Every customer took two pair.  
[Horse, shoes.] — Children's Encyclopedia.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## HORNETS' NEST

THE players form a circle. A basketball is brought into play by one of the players who is in the center, and who tosses the ball to some one in the circle. The ball is then tossed or passed from one to another, the center player trying to touch the ball. If he succeeds the player who last had the ball must run around the circle, then through the opening he left and take some prescribed position within, such as kneeling on right or left or both knees, and right or left or both hands up. While he is endeavoring and until he has gained this spot and position of safety, the rest of the players may hit him with the ball. For this reason the position to be taken should be changed frequently to cause confusion. Any player dropping the ball pays the same penalty. Such players then change places with the one in the center.

The position to be taken is decided upon by the umpire. The position is momentary only. — Canadian Teacher.

## MENAGERIE

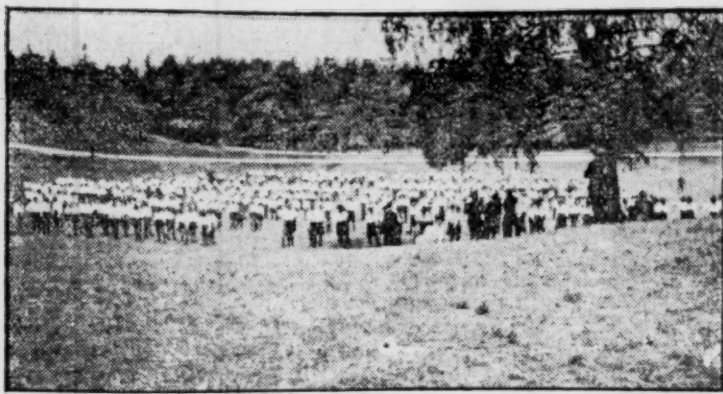
Children love this game as well as grownups, as I can testify. Here is the way we did it: Each person was given the name of an animal; a circle was formed with a person in the middle, who is "it"; he called the name of the animal a person represented three times, and if the one called did not respond by saying the name once, he or she had to take the middle and catch the next victim. It sounds simple, but just try it. Here is a list of the animals we had in our "show":  
Horse, cat, bear, donkey, bison, muskrat, leopard, camel, elephant, alligator, snake, pig, mouse, opossum, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, sheep, tiger, monkey, frog, toad, squirrel.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## SWEDEN HAS MANY BOY SCOUTS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Boy scouts mustering for drill at the Djurgarden camp in Sweden

THE boy scout movement originated in Sweden in Gothenberg in 1908. It is modeled entirely on the English system and has Gen. Baden Powell's well known publication on scouting as its text-book. This book has been translated into Swedish by Captain Lieherath, who introduced the movement into Sweden and is its chief organizer, says a contributor to the Monitor. The first troop of boy scouts was formed in Gothenberg, and the well known sight of boys in scout equipment, drilling and marching, was soon seen throughout the country.

The organization is generally recognized to be as much a success in Sweden as in any country where it has been established. The Swedish Boy Scouts have not so far, as a corps, been out of their own country, though it is hoped that it will not be long before they do so.

During the Olympic games there was a large muster of boy scouts in Stockholm. They attended at the Stadium daily and fulfilled their various duties very efficiently. The boys were not only Swedes, but many came from foreign countries, and in the large scout camp on the island of Djurgarden were troops of Nor-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
BOY SCOUTS SORTING MAIL AT Djurgarden camp

wegian, Danish and German scouts. Great Britain was represented by two scouts and there were several Canadians.

## EXAMPLE THAT MAY HELP BOYS

WHEN Harry G. Selfridge, the merchant, was earning his first salary as an employee for Marshall Field he had occasion on a number of times to realize the importance of watching for new ideas—which, after all, has been the real secret of his success—and applying those ideas in his own work and his own business.

Consequently, when he was traveling in Indiana for Marshall Field & Co., the incident occurred which proved the real turning point in his career. While waiting at a country hotel for the bus that was to take him to the station, he tried to fill in time by looking over a catalogue of goods issued by a Boston dry goods house, which advertised as its special feature its great reception room—the largest at that time in the United States. The feature struck Selfridge at once, and he therefore obtained permission to carry off the catalogue to Chicago.

Young Selfridge, however, who was

then but 22, little realized how important was the idea. "If they can do this in Boston, why not in Chicago?" he kept asking himself, and every time he thought about it the better he liked the plan.

So when he got back he talked it over with Mr. Field, and as the result of that conversation Selfridge went East to visit the great stores in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to pick up ideas, and see what hints he could gain for bringing Chicago up to the level of the eastern towns. When he returned he reported his conclusions to Mr. Field, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them bear fruit. His salary was at once raised, a special position made for him, and the business began to boom. And it was not many years later that—following a similar trip to the big cities of the old world—his salary was raised from \$3000 to \$20,000 a year. And Field thought Selfridge's ideas cheap at the price—Opportunity.

## SOME BOYS FOND OF WIGWAG

WHEN the sun is not available for signalling and the distance is not too great some boys are fond of wigwag, which is simpler than the two arm semaphore, as it can be applied to any code of alphabetical letters, Morse, continental or army and navy.

Wigwag is usually taught with a wand which is a stick of light wood about 18 inches long and half an inch in diameter. One of the round sticks that are sold in hardware shops for cutting into carpenter's dowels makes an excellent wand.

When it comes to real business with the flags there are two sizes in common use. One is called the two-foot kit, the flag being only two feet square. One of them is of white muslin, with an eight inch square turkey red center, also of muslin. The other flag is of red muslin with an eight inch square center of white. The staff is usually in three pieces, so that it can be taken apart to carry. When put together the whole thing is a trifle over five feet long.

The two foot kit is chiefly for practice, as the signals cannot be read at any great distance without a telescope. In the four foot kit the flags are a little less than four feet square, and each has a 12-inch center, but the material and colors are the same as in the two foot kit. The staff in the four foot kit is about nine feet long. With a good telescope this flag can be seen a long way off.

In using the flags the first thing is to face the station to which you are about to send the message. The white flag with the red center should be used when the background is dark, and the red flag with the white center when the background is light, or the sender of the message is outlined against the sky. Only one flag is used at a time in wigwag.

It requires some practice for a boy to signal with any speed, as he is apt at first to get the flag tangled around the staff. By getting some one to show him the proper movement, which is a sort of

figure eight, made by scooping the flag against the wind, it may always be kept free.

Starting with the flag held perfectly upright over the head and in front of the body, there are three motions. The first is from the vertical position to the right of the sender, until the staff is level, and then at once back to the vertical position to the right of the sender, until the staff is level, and then at once back to the vertical position.

This means a dot, or 1.

The second movement is from the vertical to the left of the sender until the staff is level, and then back to the vertical position.

This means a dash, or 2.

The third movement is to bring the flag down from its vertical position directly in front of the sender until it nearly touches the ground, and then to take it back again in the same way, with a sort of figure eight movement.

This ends a word, or 3.

Boys should be careful not to confuse wigwag with the two arm semaphore system, which can also be used with flags, because in the semaphore two flags are used at the same time. In wigwag only one is used, says a New York Sun writer.

The advantage of learning the army and navy code is that the alphabet can be used with anything that will distinguish between a dot and a dash. The heliograph is the best, but requires sunlight. The flag is used in daytime when there is no sun, and the acetylene lantern at night.

## TAIL WAS SPREAD

Allen had gone out to see mama's new turkey gobbler, and rushed back to the house, calling: "Mama! Come and look! She's got her fan up!"—Delineator

## LITTLE PROBLEM

27. "That set of books is \$26," said Joan, "and I am afraid I have not enough money." "But you have \$10.50 more than I have," said Janet, "and we have \$45 between us." Had Joan enough to buy the books?

Answer to Little Problem No. 26—If 225 men took seven months to make 21 miles of railway, they would take 9 2/3 months to make the remaining 20 miles. If 225 men would take 9 2/3 months to do something, the same work could be done in five months by 435 men. He therefore engages an extra 210 men.

## BOY'S CHOICE

Which do I like best—summer or winter? Pah! What a question to ask of a boy!

Winter's the time when I live in the city. Summer's the time that is brimful of joy.

Winter just bores one, with school and its lessons;

There's old composition and 'rithmetic, too,

And spellin' and writin', and jography's awful.

But summer's the time to have nothin' to do.

For, out on the farm where my grandpa is livin',

There's cows and there's horses and those things, you know;

And a fellow don't have to be wearin' his jacket.

And act like a dandy where'er he may go.

There's fences to climb, and there's rabbits to hunt for;

It's fun to go fishin', you know, and all that

And loaf 'round the barnyard with hands in your pockets,

And whistle, and wear your old, torn brimmed straw hat.

Of course summer's best! You just ask any fellow,

And see if it isn't our regular rule That we boys should like frolic and fun in the country

Far better than city, and goin' to school!

Oh, yes, you may say, it is nicer to study.

And talk about "future" and such things, you see;

But grown folks don't know, that's my honest opinion,

Just how those things feel to a fellow like me.

—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## IN WOODEN SHOES

The far-off land of Holland Is very clean and clear;

I think you'd like to live there, I'll tell you about it here.

In that tiny little country The land lies very low,

And windmills are apparent Wherever you may go.

Some windmills raise the water, And keep the lowlands dry,

And others saw the timbers, Or grind the wheat and rye.

They have a Queen in Holland, A baby princess, too;

Their flag has colors like our own Of red and white and blue.

In spring the land of Holland Is quite a pretty sight,

For every field and garden Is gay with tulips bright.

The boys and girls of Holland All dress in colors gay,

And on their feet wear wooden shoes, When they're at work or play.

—Christian Work.

## AUSTRALIAN CADETS ON A VISIT TO ENGLAND



(Copyright by Topical, London)

Members of Australian corps who will represent their home states at national exhibition in Canada, now sight-seeing in England, pictured near admiralty arch in London

A PARTY of young Australian giants has just reached London. These belong to the national cadet corps and have been especially selected to represent the Australian states in Canada, where they will be the guests of the government and of the Toronto national exhibition authorities. Many of these boys are already over six feet in height,

BOYS wear white duck trousers and white flannel suits in summer, and girls wear white wash dresses and white shoes. Did you ever stop to think why they like light things in summer and dark clothes in winter?

There is a reason for the preference, says the New York Sun, and you can make a very simple experiment which will show you why it should be so. All dark colors absorb heat and light colors reflect it. Now anything that absorbs heat must be hotter to wear than a thing that throws the heat off again, and you can prove that the same materials will do one or the other according to their color. A white linen coat that is nice and cool would not be so comfortable if you were to dye it black.

In order to prove for yourself the truth of this statement about the effect of colors suppose you make this experiment: Take a thin sheet of tin and paint one half of one side of the same side black. When the paint is dry lay the tin on the floor, painted side down and stick two candles to it by dropping a spot of the melted grease on the tin. This will hold the candles firmly, even when the tin is placed on its edge. The candles are not to be lighted except to get the spot of grease to stick them to the tin.

Now put this plate of tin out of doors in the hot sun, with the painted side to the sun and the candles away from it, in the shade.

As the rays of the sun beat down on the painted side of the tin it will get hotter and hotter, and will soon be hot enough to melt the grease that holds the

candles to the other side, so that their weight will pull them off.

But you will find that the candle which is stuck to the black side will always fall off first because that side absorbs the heat more quickly than the white side. You may try the same experiment with the heat from a fire or stove, but it is not so convincing, as you are not so sure that the heat is exactly the same on all parts of the tin plate, which must be the case when it is exposed to the rays of the summer sun.

## FISHER-BEAR

The little black bear that I'm going to tell you about was a first rate fisherman, or rather a fisher-bear. He was a small black bear, and was catching fish for his supper. He made a fine picture as he lay face down on a rotten log that stretched across a narrow stream. He was catching baby trout and another bright-sided fish with his open paw.

He would thrust his forearm into the water, and hold it perfectly still until the fish were not afraid to come near his paw. The fish would gather about it, because they loved the smell of the oil in the bear's paw. When sure of a fish he would withdraw his arm from the water with his silver-looking supper held fast in his paw, and lay the fish carefully down. He then ate them with enjoyment, and rolling over with a side-wise tilt, thrust in his arm again, deeper this time, and brought up another fish. —St. Louis Christian Advocate.

## CAMERA CONTEST



Log-driving on the Spanish river in Canada, view of a scene at Espanola

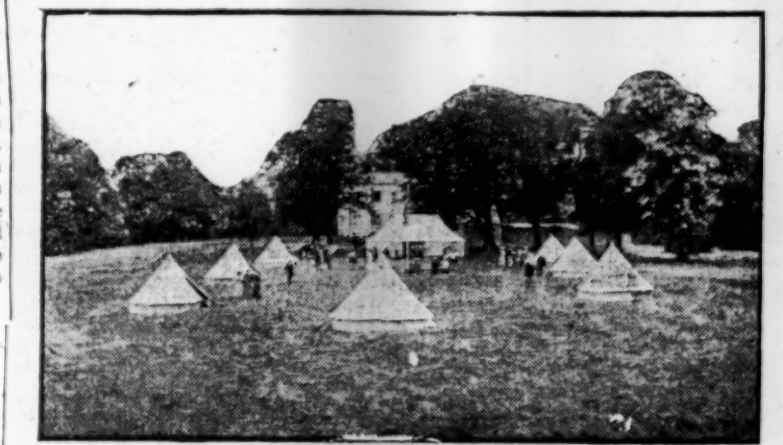
A CANADIAN boy contributes today's camera picture, Lorne Macdonald of Toronto, Ont. Here is his descriptive letter:

"I am sending you a picture that was taken in Espanola just before I came to Toronto a few months ago. It shows the sawmill and a man driving logs. Espanola is a little village between 300 miles and 400 miles from Toronto. It is between Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie. The river shown in the picture is the Spanish river. Situated on the Spanish river is one of the largest pulp mills in Canada. The sawmill shown in the picture is a part of the mills. The name I am giving to the picture is 'Log-driving on the Spanish River.'"

Honorable mention: E. L. Wells, Gloucester, Mass.; Joy Seelye Miller, Ipswich, S. D.; David A. Robbins, Manchester, N. H.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens, playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Twenty-first Dublin company, boys' brigade, camp at Belmont, near Bray, in the Earl of Meath's grounds

A DRIVE of about four miles along a delightful country roads brought us to the camp of the Twenty-first Dublin Company Boys' Brigade at Belmont, Bray, in the grounds belonging to the Earl of Meath, writes a Dublin contributor to the Monitor. A very pretty picture greeted us as our car turned in at the gates, the eight tents showing well against the green of grass and trees, the Wicklow mountains, with sides clothed with purple heather and golden brown bracken, forming a background.

After tea, which was served by the boys in a delightfully informal way, the visitors inspected the camp. One tent had the flap fastened down and beds arranged for the night and looked very cozy and inviting, the other tents had the flap rolled up and bedding neatly folded, allowing a free current of air through the tents during the day. The old downer house afforded ample space for amusement on wet days. We noticed one door which was locked, labeled "tuck shop"—the most interesting spot in the camp, from the point of view of the boys. There they could, at stated times, exchange their pennies for chocolates and sweets in great variety.

After a delightful climb up the nearest mountain, known in the locality as Little Sugarloaf, we came back to camp in time to witness an interesting incident.

A past member who had been spending the afternoon with his old company and who was sailing for Canada in two days' time, came up to say goodbye to his com-

rades. There was a great muster and led by their captain the boys gave three hearty cheers for their departing friend. One felt instinctively the strong feeling of good fellowship and love underlying the whole thing, as amid further cheers and cries of "Come back to Erin" the car turned a corner and was lost to sight.

Two youthful buglers now sounded the retreat and the flag was lowered, reminding us that it was time for the return journey. The captain and two young members kindly offered to walk part of the way to the station with us, and so we set out for home after a very pleasant and instructive afternoon.

The boys' brigade movement started in Dublin in the year 1890, and three years later the twenty-first company was formed. Its captain, Captain Morgan, has been identified with the work for 21 years, and it is easy to see the large place he holds in the affections of his boys and fellow-officers. He was part inventor, with Gen. Baden Powell, of several outdoor games for boys. In this company the boys are taught that their watchword, "Sure and Steadfast," is something more than a name; they are given high ideals and helped to live up to those ideals.

The strong feeling of friendship which exists between the boy brigades of Canada and the United States and those of this country is shown by the numerous instances of mutual help and hospitality, given and received.

## NAVAL CAMP FOR SCHOOLBOYS

AT Marchwood, near Southampton, a camp for the naval training of schoolboys has been formed. The organization of the camp and the training which is given to the boys are under the direction of naval and military men. The camp itself contains everything to make outdoor life highly enjoyable and instructive to the boys, writes a Monitor contributor. It possesses a number of boats, including a motor launch, fitted with dynamo and electric light, and for which a wireless license has been obtained.

tained, a 30-foot sailing cutter, giza whalers and other small boats. A Roman candle, throwing three stars—white, red and purple—has been registered as the camp private night signal for the use of boats in signaling and reporting. International code, Morse flag and lamp and semaphore signaling are studied by the boys, and besides ordinary sports there is rifle and revolver practice and field gun drill. The camp has its own well, telephone exchange and telegraph line.

## WHEN WIND BLOWS

I love to hear the wind blow, on mornings in the spring!

I think it blows us grass and flowers and birds that like to sing.

I love to hear it blowing, in summer's days of ease!

It sets the ripe wheat curtying and whispers in the trees,

And tips the tall white lilies that smell as sweet as musk.

But I love best the wind of fall that blows the leaves at dusk.

The brown leaves dance before it, and rustle as they go;

The red leaves on the maple-trees come flying to the show.

I'm glad that winter's coming; I'm sure as I can be

The wind that blows the leaves at dusk blows happy days to me.

When the wind blows, when the wind goes, whirling down the street—

All day long it sings a song that's made for dancing feet.

I have a hundred wishes that no one ever knows,

But many or few, they all come true when the fall wind blows.

—St. Nicholas.

## DID YOU KNOW?

That a funny little owl can be made of a round peanut and a feather?

That queer little bugs can be made of pumpkin or watermelon seeds with bits of broom corn for legs?

That a small square box, blackened with ink, having a gray or white disk pasted on one end and a narrow bit of black leather pasted on the top for a handle, makes an easily recognized little "play" camera?

That a boy can evolve a little secretary from a chalk box—cutting in the sides, using the lid of the box to make the desk and pigeon holes, and pasting neatly on the desk part an oblong of red or green woolen cloth?

That the dampened petals of an artificial red or pink rose will often supply a bit of needed color, if no water color paints are handy?—Minneapolis Journal.

## BIRD TRADES

The swallow is a mason, And underneath the eaves He builds a nest and plasters it With mud, and hay, and leaves.

Of all the weavers that I know, The oriole is the best;

High on the branches of the tree She hangs her cosy nest

The woodpecker is hard at work— A carpenter he is—

And you may hear him hammering His nest high up a tree.

Some little birds are miners; Some build upon the ground;

And busy little tailors, too, Among the birds are found.—Selected

## HELEN'S CENSUS

"How many are there in the family besides yourself?" asked the teacher.

Little Helen thought for a moment and then answered:

"Six—mother, father, sister Lucy, sister Ada, brother Dick, and a distant relative."

"That is really only five, dear. The distant relative isn't a member of the family."

"Oh, yes, she is. She's my sister."

"But your sister isn't a distant relative, Helen," explained teacher.

"Oh, yes, indeed she is, teacher. She lives in England."—Delineator.

## SQUARE PUZZLE

It is not necessary to be an expert chess or checker player to solve this interesting little puzzle, says the New York World. Take a pencil and start from any white square in a checker board. Trace a path from white square to white square, moving into each white square once only, and see if you can find a way to cover twenty-nine of the white squares during the tour.





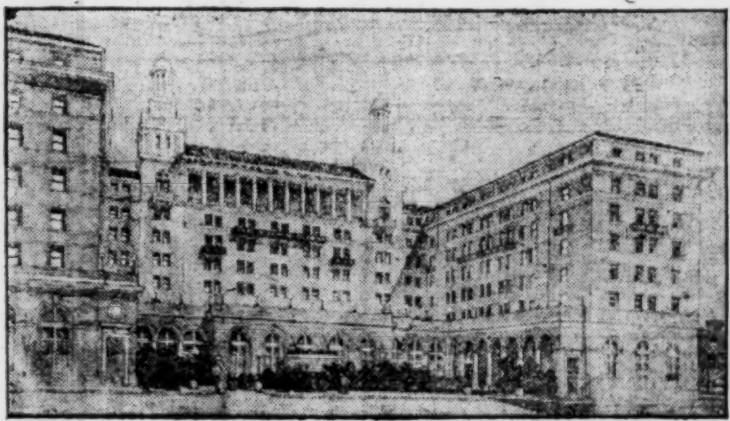






## HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

CALIFORNIA CITY'S FINE NEW HOTEL



Hotel Oakland, being erected at Oakland, Cal., to please most exacting guests

## BUILDING HOTEL OAKLAND GOES ON

OAKLAND, Cal.—Satisfactory progress is reported on the project of erecting the new Hotel Oakland, occupying the block bounded by Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Harrison and Alice streets, for which a company capitalized at \$3,000,000 has been organized. Several hundred thousand dollars has already been paid for construction work. It is said that there will be a call for such a large and high class hotel by plenty of people long before the Panama-Pacific exposition of 1915. There are to be more than 500 rooms and everything is to be of the best.

The directors of the company which will conduct the hotel through a competent manager are Edson F. Adams, L. G. Burpee, H. C. Capwell, Joseph F. Carlston, W. W. Garthwaite, William G. Henshaw, E. A. Heron, M. J. Layman and F. J. Woodward.

## CLEARING HOUSE FOR CARS SET UP

CHICAGO—In the development of a general plan for growth along the lines of the "city beautiful" the purchase is announced of the Chicago Union Transfer Railway Company, known as the Chicago clearing yards, by the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, a terminal company. This "clearing house for cars" will be used by the Grand Trunk railway as well as other roads.

The property will be used for the exchange of cars substantially in the same manner as the banks exchange checks through the clearing house so as to expedite traffic and relieve congested districts of the city. The amount paid has not been made public but is said to have been several million dollars.

## FIVE EXHIBITIONS PLANNED

Five large exhibitions in Grand Trunk territory during the next month, including the Rockingham fair, Salem, N. H., Aug. 20 to 24, the Canadian national exhibition, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 24 to Sept. 9, eastern Canada exhibition, Sherbrooke, P. Q., Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, Central Canada exhibition, Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 5 to 10, Worcester agricultural fair, Sturbridge, Mass., Sept. 12 to Sept. 13. The Canadian national exhibition is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, and the Grand Trunk exhibit here will be installed in its own building.

**BURLINGTON (VT.) STATION PLANS**  
BURLINGTON, Vt.—The public service commission of Vermont has settled the controversy between the Central Vermont and Rutland railway as to the plans for a new Union station at Burlington, by indorsing the Central Vermont plans. The Central Vermont throughout has insisted on "track elevation and the separation of grades."

## DENVER BOOMS FESTIVAL

The Hotel Men's Association of Denver, Col., has pledged \$10,000 to the establishment of the "Festival of the Mountain and Plain" this fall, says the National Hotel Reporter, and an effort will be made to make this event no less attractive and well advertised than the Mardi Gras at New Orleans.

## ENGLISH INN GOING UP IN CHICAGO

An old English inn is being erected at a cost of \$200,000 on the site of the burned historic Transit house of Chicago, according to the National Hotel Reporter. It is being constructed under direction of the Union Transit Company and will be formally opened in October, in time for the international live stock exposition and dairy show.

## NEW HOTEL FOR MONTREAL

A palatial hotel will be erected in Montreal, on a site considered the best in the city, by the Canadian Northern Railway as an accompaniment to the big tunnel terminal promised for that city when the railroad completes its right of way from the Pacific coast to Montreal, says the Reporter.

## HOTEL MEN ARE AGAINST CANAL BILL FEATURES

SAN FRANCISCO—Protest is expected to be made against the restrictions relating to railroad-owned steamships, in the Panama canal bill, by the northern California Hotel Association. A special resolution committee appointed at the association's last meeting has prepared resolutions in which, after citing provisions of the bill, it is said:

"Whereas, the last provision limits the amount of coastwise cargo which such American steamers can carry to the amount of foreign cargo they may have on board on any particular voyage, and

"Whereas, this legislation, if passed, would absolutely drive off the Pacific coast the last American steamship line, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we cannot too strongly condemn any legislation which will in any way hinder the operation of American ships or in any way prevent the upbuilding of the American mercantile marine, and be it further

"Resolved, that this association now places itself on record as being in favor of extending every possible assistance, legislative or otherwise, to American ships, and particularly those in the foreign trade."

The committee comprises James Woods, chairman, C. A. Cooke and Obadiah Rich.

## NEW CASTLE IS GAY THIS SEASON

NEW CASTLE, N. H.—During a period of seven days recently 165 automobile parties arrived at Hotel Wentworth, bringing 704 people. Twenty states and three countries were represented.

A recent ball game between the crew of the battleship North Carolina and the Wentworth team drew a large crowd. The North Carolina team, which is the champion of the Portsmouth navy yard and forts, defeated the house team, 7 to 5.

Excellent tennis is to be seen daily.

This hotel, under the personal management of H. W. Priest, is ahead of last year's house count. The service and equipment are equivalent to the best in the land. Mr. Priest also attends to the welfare of the Carolina at Pinehurst, N. C., during the winter season. This hotel will be opened one month earlier than usual, on account of the increasing demand. Golfers flock there early and stay until spring is well advanced. The Carolina will open this year Dec. 1.

## NOVEL HOTEL PROJECTED

A number of business men in Honolulu are taking up the project of building a hotel on the coral reef near Diamond Head, with a connecting pier to the shore, says the Hotel Reporter. It is further planned to build a submarine tunnel down to the bottom just outside the reef. At the lower end of the tower it is intended to have big glass plates so that those who go down will be able to see all that is going on at the bottom of the sea and the fish swimming about.

## TO ADOPT SLEEPING PORCHES

SAN FRANCISCO—James Woods, manager of the St. Francis hotel here, has had so many demands for outdoor sleeping accommodations that he has decided to install three such apartments in the hotel by way of experiment.

## WOMEN EXCEL MEN IN GOLF ON BREITON WOODS HOTEL LINKS

BREITON WOODS, N. H.—Men here find difficulty in substantiating their claims of athletic superiority. Mrs. E. H. Fittler of Rosemont, whose husband was a semi-finalist in the recent tourney is perhaps the best golfer now here. She has several times done the 18-hole course in under 80, which is considerably better than any card turned in by the men. Mrs. Fittler was desirous of playing in the championship matches, but was debarred.

Tennis is always popular here and the past week has disclosed some high grade play. J. M. Sawyer, Jr., the Yale star, is the best among the masculine element, but there are several feminine stars who are able to make him extend himself. Miss Helen Gurlet of Chicago is a wonderful player on the single court, while the Misses Sauer of Orange, N. J., are as yet undefeated in the doubles.

Mrs. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia recently gave a private dinner to Miss Marie Louise Wanamaker at the Mt. Washington.

The automobile road to the summit of Mt. Washington is in the best condition for years and many tourists use this way in preference to the cog wheel railroad.

The success of Breiton Woods as a fall resort has been pledged by the Boston & Maine railroad in its recent announcement that the present express and Pullman schedule would be retained until Oct. 21, at which time the Mt. Washington closes for the season.

Both the Mt. Pleasant and the Mt. Washington are this year more popular than ever and it is necessary to telegraph or write in advance for accommodations. Automobiles exert a powerful influence on the business of hotels throughout the mountains. They come and go in hordes, registered from about every state in the Union. Never in their history have these two hotels enjoyed such a season of prosperity as they are experiencing this year.

The Crawford house is crowded. W. A. Barron is also manager of the Hamilton at Hamilton, Bermuda, and he is largely responsible for the pronounced success of that winter resort. The Hamilton this year will undergo extensive renovations. The house will open for the coming season about the middle of December prepared to care for the throngs who annually visit that interesting island in the sea.

The Twin Mountain house also reports a splendid season. At Bethlehem the Maplewood, Sinclair house and the smaller hotels are caring for their full quota of guests. The Upland, of which Frank H. Abbott is proprietor, is a remarkably well kept hotel, and caters to a household most of the time. Mr. Abbott is also manager of the Hotel Royal Palm at Fort Meyers, Florida, a hotel of excellence, with more than 150 very desirable rooms, all of which are in demand as soon as the season opens.

Fort Meyer is on the west coast of Florida and has many advantages. The colony at Dixville Notch has been steadily growing until the house is taxed to accommodate all the newcomers. A pleasant event was a dance Saturday evening. The trails through the Notch, to Dixville farm, Table rock and the Flume are in constant use, and fishing in Lake Giorlette is a favored sport.

Portland, Me., one of the main gateways to the White mountains, is having a good season. The different hotels are showing good bookings. The Lafayette registered an average of seven to eight pages daily.

**EASTERN STEAMSHIP TRIP**  
One of the most delightful sea trips on the Atlantic coast is that offered by the Eastern Steamship Corporation between Boston and St. John, New Brunswick. Steel steamships, Calvin Austin, Governor Cobb and Governor Dingley leave Boston from Central wharf Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m., due at Portland, Me., at 4 p. m., at Eastport the following morning at 6 o'clock and at St. John at 3 p. m. On Mondays and Thursdays one of these steamships leaves Boston for St. John direct at 10 a. m. and is due at St. John the following morning at 7 o'clock.

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by the

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On approaching each port of call an illustrated lecture is given, anticipating the various points of interest, which is of real educational value.

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Duration of each cruise, 110 days.

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## Providence Line

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Express Train for Fox Point Wharf Leaves Boston, South Station, at 6:40 P. M. Daily. Except Saturdays. Due New York 7:00 A. M. Returning, leave New York, Pier 19, N. R., Foot of Murray St., 6:00 P. M. Daily, Except Sundays.

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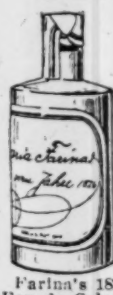
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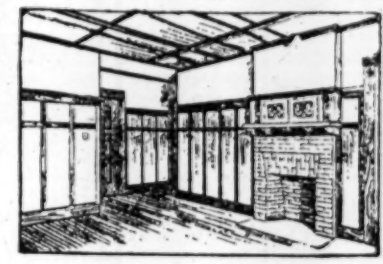
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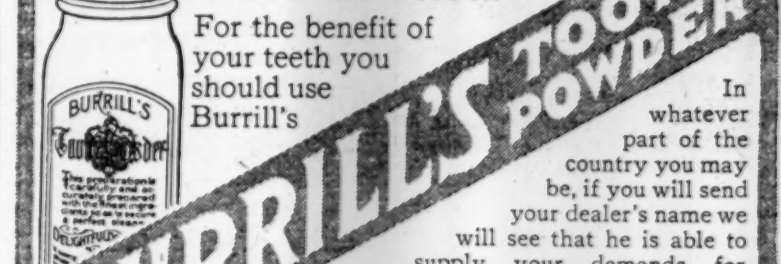
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## GLANCE AT THE WORK OF GLUCK

Forerunner of Mozart and Wagner Though Austrian Was Claimed by French—"Orfeo" Popular but "Iphigenie en Tauride" His Greatest Work

REVIVALS in New York and London of Gluck's "Orfeo" have proved during recent seasons that the calm beauty of the classic art in music has meaning for us today. This is especially in line with the effort of modern educationists to keep Greek culture in the schools; for Gluck is perhaps closer to the real quality of the Greeks than any modern genius, unless Shelley's "Prometheus," cited by Professor Murray as a rarely noted example of Greek character in modern art, is equal to Gluck. Shelley's success lay largely in his handling of the chorus, and it is precisely here that Gluck is also notable. Yet Gluck seems less consciously to have gone back to an ancient model than to have expressed himself as his own genius irresistibly prompted.

The Ritter von Gluck was an Austrian, like to many famous musicians, either actually or by adoption. His parents belonged to a princely household, where the boy met a prince of Lombardy who admired his talent and appointed him chamber musician at his court in Milan. Here Gluck's first opera was produced, 1741, called "Artaserse."

The Austrian patron, Prince Lobkowitz, presently took Gluck on a tour to Paris and London, but the operas Gluck brought out in London were not well received, since Italian opera had absolute control here, as Prof. John K. Paine remarks in his "History of Music"—though this was the period of Handel's glory. Handel even said that Gluck knew no more of counterpoint than his cook. Gluck, on the other hand, greatly admired Handel, and studied his music.

In Paris Gluck was further influenced by the music of Rameau, whose noble choruses and recitatives stood out in contrast to the florid and weak arias of the Italian music then favored in London. Returning to Vienna he began to study musical esthetics as well as language and literature and his opera, "Semiramide" (poem by Metastasio) produced in 1748 attests his progress. He was director of the royal opera in Vienna for 10 years, composing now the noted works, "Clemenza di Tito" and "Orfeo." But it was not till the end of his work at Vienna that he set forth plainly his purpose to reform the opera by a plan of his own.

### "Orfeo" and Later Works

"Orfeo" was performed first in 1762 and was the starting point of the new work, though even after this he followed in some works the old path of Italian opera. "Alceste," published in 1769, however, marks the time when Gluck refused longer to accept false models. Thenceforth he obeyed only his own inspiration. Some of his ideas appear in the dedication of this work to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Gluck writes:

"I believed that music should be to poetry what the liveliness of colors and a happy mixture of light and shade are to a well ordered drawing, which animate the figures without destroying their outlines. I have for this reason taken particular care not to interrupt the actor in the fire of his dialogue in order to introduce a tedious ritornelle nor stop him in the midst of a phrase on a favorite vowel for the purpose of exhibiting the flexibility of his voice. . . . I have thought it not right to hurry through the second part of an aria when it might be precisely the most passionate and interesting moment in order to repeat the words four times invariably. . . . I also thought that my chief endeavor should be to attain a grand simplicity."

The "Orfeo" and "Alceste" had but doubtful success in Vienna, and Gluck turned to the highly formed taste of Paris for sympathy with his new ideals. A French writer there—Du Rolloit—adapted Racine's "Iphigenie en Aulide" as an opera text for Gluck and tried to rouse public interest. Gluck himself wrote to the Mercure de France that his aim was to create "music which should respond to the taste of all nations and remove all the ridiculous differences of national music."

It was Marie Antoinette who forwarded Gluck's new opera, for she had been his pupil in Vienna, and the work at last gained acquittal at the bar of public opinion, but only after repeated buffoneries. The old battles between the buffonists, the opera buffi of Italy, and the followers of Lully and Rameau in Paris were renewed. The old French opera party believed that "they" had found a champion in Gluck," says Professor Paine; "but Gluck, who laid great stress on perfect declamation, traditionally so dear to the French, and to dramatic action, far surpassed the older French masters, Lully and Rameau, in the depth of characterization, dramatic power, beauty of melody, choral effects and richness of orchestration."

### Gluck vs. Piccini

In 1774 "Orfeo ed Euridice" was produced in Paris with a splendid success. The second act of this work is named by Professor Paine as touching the high water mark of his genius; and time has proved it the most popular of his works. His "Alceste" was also produced two years later. Gluck went back to Vienna to work on "Roland" and "Armide" and the opposing faction brought Piccini to Paris, a celebrated Italian of the hour. This musical feud became the question of the day. It was no longer asked of what political or religious party one was a member, but "Is he a Gluckist or a Piccinist?" The leading literary men of France joined the debate. Rousseau sided with Gluck—he was, we remember, no mean composer himself—while La Harpe and Marmontel were for Piccini. The latter adapted Quinault's "Roland"

for Piccini to compose—the same work which Gluck was busy with.

It is said that when Piccini went to the first performance he took leave of his family, who were in tears, saying, "Remember, we are not savages. We are living in the politest and kindest nation in Europe. If they do not like me as a musician at any rate they will respect me as a stranger." The opera had brilliant success and even Gluck's followers admitted that it was good music. Gluck was for the time obscured.

But Gluck's star was in the ascendant again when the great work, "Iphigenie en Tauride" was produced in Paris, 1779. This is the highest and most splendid of all his works, the complete fulfillment of his artistic ideals. Piccini's opera on the same subject was put out of the running and even Lully and Rameau now ceased to stand for French opera. Gluck was the first German dramatic composer to conquer the French, says Professor Paine. He was afterward claimed by them as a national composer.

Gluck's last opera, "Echo et Narcisse," was not much of a success. After this he retired to Vienna.

The subject of most of his operas are drawn, it is seen, from Greek tragedy as represented by the French dramatists. But he showed himself to stand closer to the originals than they, for he endowed these pale copies of the Greek poets with tragic grandeur, nobility and pathos. Professor Paine avers that in the librettos furnished Gluck there is

not a trace of the greatness which his personages have as musically characterized. His people live, as Shakespeare's do. John says: "As Winckelmann was able to recognize the genuine spirit of Greek art from the works of art of a later period, so Gluck grasped the true grandeur that lay hidden in the situations of his opera, though the poet had been unable to bring them to light. Thus Gluck reproduced out of his own nature something new and great. The truth and simplicity of his representations, the elevated bearing and noble pride that animate the figure of his operas . . . are what constitute his artistic fame."

Gluck was a great master of recitative. He allows every syllable its proper effect. His arias are simple in form, without much ornament. He had not the richness of melodic invention of Mozart and his polyphonic writing is not strong, and when several people have to sing together he found trouble in keeping each one plainly characterized, as Mozart was able to do so remarkably. Gluck gave great prominence to the chorus in his tragedies, restoring it to the place held in the Greek art. Gluck had also strong influence on the orchestra and brought Mozart many ideas. He removed the harpsichord from the orchestra and set there the harp, trombones and clarinets. The effect of some of his instrumental solos has never been surpassed, for example the pathetic flute solo in D minor in the scene in Elysian fields in "Orfeo," and the choral solo on Agamemnon's air in "Iphigenie en Aulide."

## STAGE LIGHTING REHEARSED

Josef Urban's Men at Opera House in Daily Drill at Switchboard

Josef Urban, the new artistic director of the Boston opera house, is arranging to have the size of his stage next winter adapted to the requirements of each opera. It will be small and intimate for Mozart, vast and impressive for Wagner, and perhaps also for some French operas. Alterations are being made, even in the manner in which the curtain is raised and lowered, so that for every scene it will form a different frame. A method of arranging the proscenium arch extensions, in further aid in enlarging or diminishing the stage picture. Artists are painting new scenes, which shall be in harmony with the work of the composer and carry out the ideas of the librettist.

By novel rearrangements of scenery, it is said, that those who sit in the balconies, will be enabled to see not only the floor of the stage but all sides of it. The difficulties connected with producing the light effects are all being mastered long in advance of the season. Each electrician and every light operator, off stage, back stage and on the fly galleries, must be an artist, must have some knowledge of the composer's meaning as the operative work unfolds itself before the audience. It is not sufficient merely to project light effects from ap-

paratus to different points on the stage; the illusion must be effected that these are natural. Therefore part of the routine now conducted daily under Mr. Urban's direction consists of drills and rehearsals for the light men.

### "ELIJAH" TO BE GIVEN AS OPERA

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is announced to be presented as a music drama in America in 1912-13 by the Majestic grand opera company, with the following artists: Gwilym Miles, Bernard Ferguson, Mme. Ester Adalberto, Mme. Hortense D'Arbly, Pilate Sinagra, Sebastian Burnett, Miss Eva Vera and Miss Marie Louise Rogers. Arturo Bovi will conduct.

The entire company will include an orchestra and a chorus. W. de Wagstaffe is preparing the dramatized version for the production.

### BAND CONCERTS

The music department of the city of Boston announces band concerts Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the following places: Boston Common, Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain, and Marine park, South Boston.

## DRY FARMING NETTING BIG CALIFORNIA YIELD

University Station at Davis Gets 103 Bushels of Barley to the Acre Against 20 From Untreated Land—No Water or Fertilizer

BERKELEY, Cal.—Modern dry farming methods at the university farm at Davis are resulting in a yield of from 80 to 103 bushels of barley per acre as against a yield on untreated land of 20 bushels an acre. This is the story which the harvesting and threshing on the experimental tract at Davis just completed gives. The results have been obtained without either irrigation or the use of fertilizers and in a season with only about one-half the normal rainfall.

The main factors contributing to the improved yield are a rational application of the principles of moisture conservation involving deeper plowing and subpacking to secure a firm under soil, the maintenance of a clean summer fallow, drill seeding, and the use of first class seed only. One of the very best of the newer varieties of barley is known as the Beldi, originally imported from Algeria.

Last year this variety yielded over 93 bushels per acre and this season, under

more severe conditions, about 90 bushels, as against a yield of ordinary barley of 20 bushels. Through the efforts of the university this variety can now be secured from several progressive growers, and farmers are invited to correspond with Prof. G. W. Shaw, Berkeley, with reference to the value, distribution and use of this type. The experiments have been under the direction of Dr. Shaw, who has charge of the agronomy investigations under the department of agriculture. Dr. Shaw holds that the old methods of grain production still followed by most grain growers are not returning one-half the yield possible under the more scientific handling of the lands and that the increase in yield can be obtained at an increased cost of only about one-fourth.

Thirty acres of land under the improved methods at the farm at Davis produced this year nearly as much grain as 200 acres of land under the old methods, otherwise exactly similar and in close proximity.

## MASONS OCCUPY A NEW TEMPLE

BENNINGTON, Vt.—The new Masonic temple was dedicated Friday, following a parade. Ritualistic exercises were held in the chapel of the temple, with Grand Master Eugene D. Weston of New Haven presiding, and Charles H. Darling of Burlington delivering the oration. Col. Oliver Scott of Bennington, who provided the entire fund for the building, presented the society with a large oil painting of himself.

**WOMAN ON POLICE FORCE**  
TOPEKA, Kan.—Mayor Billard on Friday appointed Mrs. Lillian A. King a member of the Topeka police force. Mrs. King formerly published a newspaper. She is the secretary of the Kansas State Temperance Union.

## NO CHANGE IN RANDOLPH RATE

RANDOLPH, Mass.—The board of assessors announce the tax rate for 1912 as \$18.00 on \$1000, the same as in 1911. The state tax this year is \$3937.50, an increase of \$472.50; county tax \$1754.14, an increase of \$147.08.

The total valuation this year is \$2,730,800 and is divided as follows: Real estate \$2,175,830, a gain of \$41,000; personal \$554,850, an increase of \$106,850. The total number of polls is 1141.

## PLATES EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

At the public library the fine arts department has just placed on exhibition a selection of plates of the great work "The American Indian," by Edward S. Curtis, still in process of publication.

# Classified Advertisements

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BATHS on every floor near State House, 58 Pinekey, elegant, cool rooms, large bay windows; tourists. Tel. Hay. 3363-W.

BEACON ST., 900—Large, airy rooms with board; transients or permanent; near park. Tel. 4925-J. B. R.

CUMBERLAND ST., 26—Newly furnished sq. and side rooms; tourists accommodated; permanent preferred. Tel. B. B. 3396-R.

CYPRUS ST., 62—In beautiful Brookline, 6 minutes to Back Bay; corner house; trees, piazza; board next door. Tel. 3857-M.

FENNO ST., 16, Roxbury—2 furnished rooms; private family; ladies preferred; breakfast if desired. Tel. Rox. 2213-Z.

FURNISHED ROOMS—every convenience, \$5 per week, \$20 per month. COM-MONWEALTH BACHELOR APTS.; Phone 2282-B, Brookline.

GAINSBORO ST., 102, Suite 2—Newly furnished homelike room in modern apartment building; breakfast room; tel.

GARRISON ST., 19—Large and small sunny front rooms; steam heat, telephone; tourists accommodated.

HELIVETIA Chambers—Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths; cufe in building. References. \$2 to \$5 Per Week. 708 Huntington Ave.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, SUITE 3—Nicely furnished rooms for tourists and commuters; c. h. w.; all conveniences.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 128, SUITE 2—THREE newly furnished rooms; business people preferred. Tel. B. B. 3035-R.

MRS. H. A. HILDEBRATH, 131 Newbury st.—Exclusive neighborhood; guests will find every comfort of a private home; large room for reception; all modern improvements; fine home table; ref. Tel. B. B. 3035-R.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 2187.

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ROXBURY—To rent in private family, nice room with bath, to business person; references exchanged. 19 Wauwobuck st.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 109—Parties of tourists will find cool rooms with kitchen and other privileges. Tel. B. B. 533-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 74—Excellent accommodations for tourists, private house near Fenway park; very clean rooms at moderate rates; two minutes to car line.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 70—Desirable rooms permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 5274-R.

TO LET AT ONCE, room in apartment, for young lady; home privileges. Address Box V 10, Monitor office.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant, homelike rooms with MRS. TAYLOR, 128 Huntington ave., Tel. B. B. 801-W.

W. NEWTON ST., 154—Clean, comfortable rooms, nicely furnished, modern conveniences; convenient location for tourists. Tel. Tremont 853-R.

## GOVERNMENT IS WATCHING ULSTER SAYS IRISH TIMES

(By The United Press)

DUBLIN—The government is fully prepared for trouble in Ulster, the Irish Times says today. The anti-home rulers may make good their threats of revolt, the paper continues, but their revolt will not last long because all preparations have been made for suppressing it with the utmost vigor.

"The proceedings of the Ulster rifle clubs are being watched with the keenest interest," concludes the Irish Times, "and conferences are being held regularly between the head of the military, the constabulary and the officials at Dublin Castle."

"Military plans have been completed to cope with any emergency. Belfast has been carefully mapped out with the purpose of dealing with any disturbances there. Cipher messages are constantly passing between Dublin Castle and the home office."

## DAY'S HUNDRED-MILE WATER TRIP

For a day's outing on the water, brim full of pleasure, many are taking the modernly equipped steamship Dorothy Bradford at Bay line wharf, 400 Atlantic avenue, daily 9 a. m., Sundays and holidays 9:30 a. m. for the 100-mile sail to Provincetown and return. The steamship has promenade decks, airy staterooms, spacious saloons and every convenience, including wireless telegraph and refreshments.

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COASTER \$4, bicycles \$10, new \$13, nickel-plated \$20, chainless \$25, folding \$50, motorcycle side cars \$30; building, repairing. 817 Columbus ave.

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FOR SALE—Owner going to California: a general store, doing large, well paying business, successfully conducted over 60 years; proprietor also postmaster; the postoffice goes with store; about \$6000 required to buy business and stock. Further particulars of WILLIAM MILLER, Acworth, N. H.

SECRETARY—Young man for manufacturing company, with a few thousand dollars to invest. ST. LOUIS MACHINE TOOL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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BRUSH RUNABOUT, 485 model top, windshield, overhauled, perfect order, \$150.00. Call, drive it home. DAMPMAN, 230 Broadway, New York City.

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DR. A. B. H. NUMBERS, 308 Frost Bldg., A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. B'dway 1500

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BUSINESS WOMAN will share her attractive, cool apartment with another woman. Write MISS LOCKE, 130 W. 104th st.

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TO LET—Desk-room in a quiet office. Inquire room 24, 68 Devonshire st., 9 to 12. Terms moderate.

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ASSISTANCE of competent man to lay out route lists for ten salesmen; work to include taking routes on map and stringing same; work can be done after business hours; good price paid for the work. Address V 28, Monitor Office.

WANTED—A young man to learn the printing business. One with grammar school education required. Address CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

SALESMAN—Inside; large retail company, stationery house; state age, experience, salary. E. 4, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

### AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS, both sexes, for Wizard Gas Irons; big demand, absolutely new necessity in every home; liberal commissions; daily profit \$8 to \$15; no previous experience necessary; free M. C. QUARRELL, 45 West 125th st., New York City.

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BROOKLINE, CYPRUS ST., 78—Attractive and newly furnished rooms with hardwood floors, excellent board; tourists accommodated; 5 minutes from steam and electric. Tel. Brookline 22978.

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SUNNY Living room and business photo studio; finest location; modern improvements; rent reasonable. ALLEN HALL BUILDING, 381A Boylston St., Phone B. B. 600

### MRS. PRATT'S NEW PAINTINGS SHOWN

BRANFORD, Conn.—Mrs. Rosalind C. Pratt's new paintings, which are on exhibition for the summer at the Blackstone memorial library here, represent a wide variety of landscape subjects and are much praised by those who have seen them. The exhibition and the building, which is famous as one of the most beautiful library buildings in the country, attract many visitors in the vacation season.

Mrs. Pratt's pictures are grouped in seven classes entitled: "A Glimpse at the Canadian Rockies," "A Touch of Southern California," "The Offering of Arizona," "The Silver of the Yosemite," "From the Annals of a Merry Traveler," "Here and There," and "Just Every Day New England."

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### Herbert Johnson's Songs

MEDIUM VOICE FACE TO FACE Words and Music by HERBERT JOHNSON

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see Him, face to face, And be with those I love once

more. Yes, I shall see Him, face to face, And

be with Him, for - ev - er - more.

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## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

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## APARTMENTS TO LET

## BROOKLINE

## RENT REDUCED

TO LET—Brick house of 10 rooms and two bathrooms, well situated in Brookline, in a neighborhood of private residences, mostly occupied by owners; hardwood floors, electric lights, several fireplaces, continuous hot-water heater, kitchen on street floor and many other desirable features; no better house in Brookline at the rental asked. RUSSELL.

## CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE—Single house containing 10 rooms and two bathrooms, hardwood and white enamel finish, hot-water heat, three fireplaces, hardwood floors, etc.; nearly 13,000 sq. ft. of land with ample room for garage, convenient to Chestnut Hill station and electric cars. Will be sold at a very great reduction if taken immediately. RUSSELL.

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An attractive suite of 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms, in a brand new apartment house in Brookline, with every modern convenience, including steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, rear piazza, maid's room on the same floor, etc. Present tenant cannot occupy same so wishes to sublet to Sept. 1st, 1913. RUSSELL.

## For Sale in Brookline

In a restricted neighborhood, about 7344 sq. ft. of land with opportunity for a garage; retired location but very accessible to steam and electric cars, and an ideal spot for children. Normal price in this neighborhood would build a good house for personal occupancy. RUSSELL.

## Houses for Sale

5,000. Leamington Rd., 7 rooms.  
\$8,000. Brooks St., 5 rooms.  
\$8,500. Harvard Ave., 10 rms., 2 baths.  
\$8,500. Longwood Hill, 12 rms., 2 baths.  
\$10,000. Chestnut Hill, 10 rms., 2 baths.  
\$12,000. Fisher Hill, new house.  
\$12,000. Longwood Hill, 12 rms., 2 baths.  
\$13,000. Napier Rd., 10 rms., 2 baths.  
\$16,000. Drury Rd., 11 rms.  
\$18,000. Beacon St., 12 rms., 2 baths.  
\$20,000. Hammond St., 12 rms.  
\$22,000. House, stable and grounds.

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15 minutes ride from Lawrence and one hour from Boston. Splendid location for an elegant country residence. Fine opportunity for immediate development, in close touch with city advantages, schools, town water, gas, electricity and trolley lines. On 86 New Hampshire line of electric between Lawrence and Haverhill. Estate contains 37 acres with about 200 ft. frontage on two macadamized streets, bordered with beautiful shade trees. House of 15 rooms with modern conveniences, large barn; also cottage house with small stable. Adjoining land has been sold for 6 to 10 cents a foot. For particulars address EDWARD D. TAYLOR, Howe Farm, 60 Howe St., Boston, Mass., directly opposite the Merrimack Valley Country Club.

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DAINTY artistic homes, built with great care, situated in a charming location midst good neighbors and near transportation. These single homes have all the latest comforts and conveniences to delight the heart of the modern housewife, such as central water heat, gas and electric lights and sleeping porch; the stoves have glass even doors so that the food can be seen baking or roasting; wainscoting, beamed ceilings, cheval mirror in corner, extra bath, etc. Prices \$8,000 to \$65,000. ROBERT T. FOWLER, 702 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, or 200 Centre St., West Roxbury.

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When you can buy for little or nothing down, a brand new house, just off Commonwealth Avenue, in Aberdeen (near Chestnut Hill Reservoir) containing rooms, reception hall and bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric lights and every modern convenience; will be finished to suit purchaser as to wall papers, lighting fixtures, etc.; a proper place to bring up the children and as easily cared for as an apartment; special inducements will be offered during the next few days.

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Country estates, houses, bungalows and building sites. Houses to rent.

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FOR SALE—Unusually attractive 9 room house with bath, open plumbing and fireplaces, hardwood floors, electric lights, gas for cooking, nice veranda and fine sleeping porch; continuous h. w. for bath and kitchen use; vacuum steam heating; nice lot high land near station and center of town; price \$8,500. Photos and particulars of A. WOOD, PATTER & POTTER, 27 School St., Boston, Tel. 715 Main.

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House of 13 rooms, with 15,000 ft. of land, enough for another building lot. The location is pleasant and the house is adapted to private residence or for students desiring to board in the village. Address M. A. TUCKER, 15 Belair av., Wellesley, Mass.

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For sale and to rent by FLOYD & TUCKER, 94 School St., Boston.

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TO LET—Corner house in stone and brick block, containing 13 rooms and 2 bathrooms, finished mostly in white enamel, hardwood floors, electric lights, 6 fireplaces; heated from outside steam plant; an unusually attractive home and may be hired with private or for purchase. RUSSELL.

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TO LET—Desirable suite of 7 rooms and two baths, with very modern conveniences, including heat, continuous hot water and janitor service, very tastefully furnished, mostly in mahogany; unusual chance to hire a well-furnished apartment at a moderate rental for long or short term. RUSSELL.

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FOR SALE—Brand new brick house of 9 rooms, reception hall and bath, steam heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, etc.; modern and comfortable. Price \$7,000, with monthly payments if desired. RUSSELL.

## Houses to Let

\$480. Longwood, 10 rooms.  
\$500. Brookline Hills, 9 rooms.  
\$500. Brook St., 9 rooms.  
\$500. Commonwealth Ave., 9 rooms.  
\$500. Harvard Ave., 10 rms., 2 baths.  
\$500. Aspinwall Hill, 14 rms.  
\$500. Aberdeen St., 12 rms., 2 baths.  
\$1000. Harvard St., 12 rooms, 2 baths.  
\$1200. Beacon St., 12 rooms, 3 baths.  
\$1500. House, stable and grounds.  
\$1500. Beacon St., 10 rooms, 2 baths.

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FARMS A SPECIALTY  
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Improved and unimproved farms for sale from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Easy terms. Also town property. Apply to NIELS M. LARSEN, Lipton, Sask.

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Friends of the violin are invited to visit the violin salerooms of the Oliver Ditson Company and inspect the large collection of instruments exhibited there. Violins, violas, cellos, basses, bows, violin wood, violin makers' tools, books on how to make violins, and other things pertaining to them are assembled and displayed in an interesting way. The showing of violins is unique in that it contains an unusual grouping of the instruments. Finest of all are the violins for the artist, he who has reached such a degree of proficiency as to hold intelligent audiences enthralled. Then comes those for solo work, and for professional work of various kinds. After them there are the violins for the amateur, for the beginner and for children.

Persons who are particularly interested in the violin are invited to write for a complimentary copy of the Oliver Ditson Wonder Book, No. 1.

The Oliver Ditson Company is at 150 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; the Charles H. Ditson Company at 8-10 Thirty-fourth street, New York.

Almond, as an extract, is not as well known among cooks as it should be. Its aromatic flavor is delicious in cakes and custards. Added in place of the vanilla, lemon or rose that has been used so long, it seems like a new recipe. A cake flavored with almond and frosted with vanilla is delicious. The one thing necessary is to use a good extract. Burnett's almond, made by the Joseph Burnett Company, can be depended upon for purity of flavor and strength. The company is located in Boston, Mass.

For polishing brass, bronze, copper, nickel and aluminum, Royal Brass Polish is recommended. It is made by the Paul Manufacturing Company, of 36-40 Fulton street, Boston, who have been experimenting to bring out just the kind of polish they wished. They now produce it as the Royal. It comes in paste form which goes twice as far as the liquid polish. It is economical and clean to use and does not injure leather, paint

or varnish surfaces with which it may come in contact.

The Paul Manufacturing Company is the maker of Cando silver polish which is preferred to any other by large numbers of persons who use it, for it does its work effectively and with little effort on the part of the polisher.

Fine metal work of all kinds is done by the Metal Arts & Crafts Company of 617 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, who are both makers and importers. Through them it is possible to get unique designs not generally to be found in the stores, and to have original concepts carried out to suit furnishings.

Experience with much of the luggage that is offered for purchase today proves that it is not built to withstand the hard usage to which it is subjected as well as the purchaser would like. This makes the guarantee that goes with every piece of Indestructo luggage strongly attractive. The guarantee is a written statement that the trunk must give five years of honest wear. Otherwise it is to be taken back and replaced with a new one. Indestructo trunks are not only well made, but they look well. They have an air of substantial worth. They are arranged to permit the best disposition of the things that are to be placed within them.

Indestructo luggage is carried by the Jordan Marsh Company and Mark Cross, or the London Harness Co.

Men visiting Macular Parker Company are bringing away with them clothing and furnishings which they have obtained at bargain prices. Often there has been something for the young son or small boy also, delighting the mother because of the values, and the boy by the fine new clothes.

In August the company is closing out its present lines at greatly reduced prices. The assortment is not so large as early in the season, but there is plenty from which to select. This is a

good time to replenish the wardrobe, even to take advantage of the opportunity now offered to buy for future use. Those who are so fortunate as to have their vacation trip ahead of them will find they can supply all their needs with considerably less of an expenditure than would have been necessary a few weeks ago.

Years of experience have made long-time residents of Boston secure in the belief that if a thing comes from Cummings' new trunk factory at 637 Atlantic avenue, opposite the South station, it is all that it claims to be, and that only good things can come from there. Cummings has been a Boston institution for years. Fathers, sons and sons' sons have traded there.

At present Cummings is making an offering of strong but inexpensive umbrellas at bargain prices. They have paragon frames and stout coverings. They are sturdy umbrellas, well adapted to weather from the east.

The Dundee Manufacturing Company at 46 Chauncy street offers many things of practical interest to the housewife. It carries a large line of household specialties and household novelties. The rug department contains rugs attractive in design and price. Among them are several hundred bales of Japanese rugs appropriate for cottages and homes and chamber furnishings. A buyer's guide of 164 pages will be sent on application.

## NAVY YARD MEN ARE TO BE PAID

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—A blast from the whistle of the power plant in the navy yard Friday evening proclaimed that the United States government is still solvent.

The whistle was a signal to employees of the yard that Congress had extended 1912 appropriations until Sept. 1, pending the passage of the naval appropriation bill.

The workmen were notified on Thursday before leaving the yard that unless official notification was received from Washington that money would be forthcoming for their wages, the yard would be closed until further orders.

## NEW YORK PLANNING FOR PANAMA SHOW

SAN FRANCISCO—Assemblyman Frank L. Young of Ossining, N. Y., who was the Republican leader of the New York state Legislature at the last session and who is a member of the New York state commission to the Panama-Pacific international exposition, is in this city to gather data for the New York state commission, which is to meet in Buffalo early in September, says the Call.

This is Commissioner Young's first visit here, and he is greatly impressed with the rebuilding and progressiveness. He will be the guest of the exposition. He is to confer with the president, directors and other officials of the world's fair, and will be taken over the exposition site.

"The state of New York understands the exposition is to represent the dignity of the states," said Young, "and that great commercial and economical advantages will be gained by those states which make proper exhibit. For

SHORTHAND WRITERS TO MEET NEW YORK—Shorthand writers from all parts of the country will assemble here next week for the fourteenth annual convention of the National Shorthand Writers' Association. A feature will be a contest to determine the fastest shorthand writer. The present world's record is held by Willard B. Bottom of the New York supreme court, with a speed of 269 words a minute. Other things will be the passage of legislation protecting shorthand reporters and the compilation of a uniform system of shorthand.

LUNCHEON GIVEN Sir Henry Knight, former lord mayor of London, gave a luncheon Friday at the Copley-Plaza hotel to a company of friends, including A. Shuman. After a visit to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and Montreal Sir Henry will sail for England from Boston on the Franconia Sept. 3.

## SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE PRAISED AS GREAT MUSICIAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Dr. W. H. Cummings, who was present at the dinner of the members of the Royal Academy of Music Club, at the Criterion restaurant, lately, said that if all the music prior to 1822 was expunged from memory the world would still possess the finest music known.

At that period which coincided with the founding of the Royal Academy, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Auber, Rossini and Wagner had still to produce the masterpieces which had given them immortal fame. The speaker alluded to the number of great musicians who had presided from time to time over the Royal Academy of Music, and amongst the great musicians he classed

the present chairman, Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

Later in the evening Sir Alexander Mackenzie said that his master, Lucas, one of the earliest presidents of the Royal Academy, had been heard to say of him that he was one of the worst counterpointists that he had ever had to deal with. Viewed from the standpoint of today, Sir Alexander said that he cheerfully endorsed his statement and confessed that he was right.

He congratulated the club on the fine new premises lately acquired by the academy, and spoke in amusing terms of their original home, which had been later used by Mme. Tussaud's wax works. All teachers and professors owed a certain debt to amateur musicians. "In fact," he said, "the likes of us could not do without the likes of them."

## "FLYING LEGION" TO VISIT VICTORIA

SAN FRANCISCO—The "Flying Legion," composed of many distinguished citizens of San Francisco and several world's fair officials, will visit Victoria, B. C., Aug. 24 to 28, having at their disposal a special train of 12 cars. The party will leave San Francisco on Aug. 22, arrive at Seattle Aug. 24, where they will take the steamer to Victoria. Since the Canadian exhibition commissioner and the Grand Trunk representative were in San Francisco, the Panama-Pacific exhibition managers are looking to Canada to cooperate in this event.

NEW EL PASO HOTEL EL PASO, Tex.—Paso del Norte hotel, now under construction here, is a handsome brick and steel building, eight stories, will contain 300 rooms, will be luxuriously furnished and will be topped by a banquet hall and roof garden. It will open Nov. 1 under the management of George R. Benton, formerly of the Linden Hotel, Indianapolis.

## SPOKANE'S 14-STORY HOTEL

SPOKANE, Wash.—This city is to have a \$2,000,000 hotel to be called the Davenport and to be built, occupying the entire block, between Post and Lincoln streets and First and Sprague avenues, except a small portion. Work will be started immediately, and the contract will call for completion in 10 months. The Davenport is to be 14 stories, and will contain over 400 guest rooms, most of them with bath.

PENNSYLVANIA HOTEL MEETING PHILADELPHIA—On account of the change of dates for the historical pageant of Philadelphia from Sept. 30 to Oct. 5, to Oct. 7-12, the date of the convention of the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association at Williamsport has been changed from Oct. 9-10 to Oct. 23-24.

CANAL MAKES SHIP DEMAND SAN FRANCISCO—In advance of the opening of the Panama canal sailing vessels are in great demand on the Pacific coast. All available bottoms are engaged and freight rates are at high water mark.

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REAL



# REAL ESTATE NEWS

will not be completed for a year or more.



# Stocks Sell Off, Closing Near Bottom Prices

## STOCKS ARE UNDER BEARISH PRESSURE AND CLOSE HEAVY

Much Irregularity Marks Movement for the Week — Crops a Leading Factor in the Trading Lately

### LONDON IS FIRM

Business on the stock exchanges has been moderately active and prices have been somewhat irregular this week. Still the sentiment is cheerful and the tone firm. The reactions which took place were regarded as natural in view of the good advances many stocks have had.

The most influential factor in the market has been the bright outlook for the crops. Many former bears have turned moderately bullish in the securities markets just as the bulls in the grain pits have turned bearish as a result of the fine crop conditions.

On the prices today were rather strong. North American, Consolidated and Ontario & Western were in particular demand in the New York market. The copper stocks also were higher. Canadian Pacific was off 2 points at the opening.

Pullman was strong in both the New York and Boston markets. There was considerable trading in Old Dominion on the local exchange. St. Mary's Land showed fractional improvement. Hancock was weak.

Stocks were in good supply during the short session and the sellers forced a lower price level before the close. Canadian Pacific opened off 2 points at 27 1/2, and sold down to 27 1/4 before rallying. Leading copper unchanged at 17 1/4, and after a fractional advance declined well below 170. Lehigh Valley slumped off two points.

Losses were sustained by nearly every stock traded in. They extended from a good fraction to a point or more for Union Pacific, Steel, Northern Pacific and Westinghouse Electric. Pullman was an exception, advancing more than 2 points to above 170.

Local stocks sagged off in sympathy with New York. Hancock opened unchanged at 28 and declined a point. Butte & Superior opened off 1/4 at 43 and declined nearly a point further. Lake Copper was off 3/4 at the opening at 35 and dropped a good fraction further. Indiana opened off 1/2 at 18 1/2 and declined 1/2 further.

LONDON — The markets in general were firm today with some specialties strong notwithstanding the influence of the week-end.

Consols showed considerable vigor and are now 2 1/4 per cent above the recent lowest point. Home rails were hard.

Americans were somewhat quiet but a little above New York parity. United States Steel had the best force. Canadian Pacific was flat on the opposition developing at Winnipeg by the company.

Grand Trunk was weaker notwithstanding favorable earnings.

There was a reviving tendency in mining shares. Rio Tinto up to 7 1/2. De Beers were 1/4 higher at 20 1/4. Continental shares quiet.

### UNITED BOX BOARD

CHICAGO—Sidney Mitchell, president of the United Box Board Company, says earnings of the corporation for some time past have been sufficient to more than pay dividends on the proposed issue of preferred stock of the new company to be formed under the reorganization. The Box Board Company recently advanced the price of its products \$4 a ton.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 63 1/2c, up 1/4c; Mexican dollars 48 1/2c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver, 29 1/2c, up 1/4c.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and probably fair Sunday; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and probably Sunday; rising temperature.

The area of high pressure that was central over the Lake region yesterday morning has moved eastward during the last 24 hours and is now central over New England. It is producing cool pleasant weather in all the eastern sections north of Hatteras. A C. A. trough of low pressure extending from Utah northward to Minnesota is producing unsettled weather with heavy local showers between the Rocky mountains and the Lake region. Sioux City, Ia., reported 4.25 inches of rain during the last 24 hours. The front edge of the rain area is now as far east as Wisconsin.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. A. M. 63.12 noon 64.17-20. Average temperature yesterday, 64.17-20.

### IN OTHER CITIES

New York.....74 Portland, Me.....70  
Buffalo.....66 Albany.....72  
Santucket.....66 Pittsburgh.....74  
Washington.....84 Chicago.....74  
Philadelphia.....78 Des Moines.....72  
Jacksonville.....92 Denver.....84  
San Francisco.....70 St. Louis.....84  
Kansas City.....86

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises.....6:43 High water.....  
Sun sets.....6:43 2:25 a.m., 2:50 p.m.  
Length of day.....13:49

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85
Am. As. Chem.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Can	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Can. pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am. C. & P. Ind.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
Am. Cotton Oil	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am. Ice	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. Locom.	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Am. Lumber	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Smelting	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86
Am. T. & T.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am. Woolen	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Anaconda	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Archison	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
At. Coast Line	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Baldwin	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Baldwin Loco.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Balt. & O.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Beth Steel	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
B. R. T.	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Chgo. & N. W.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	158 1/2	158 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	172 1/2	172 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	153 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	174 1/2	174 1/2	172 1/2	174 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

## SIX BIDS FOR HAWAIIAN BONDS

NEW YORK—There were six bids received for the \$1,500,000 territory of Hawaii 4 per cent. public improvement bonds by D. L. Conkling, treasurer of Hawaii at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York. The following are the bidders:

Jesse C. Mayer of Cincinnati, acting for a syndicate comprising Mayer, Depe & Walter, Breed and Harrison of Cincinnati, Otis & Co. of Cleveland, Joseph T. Elliot & Sons of Indianapolis, \$450,000 at 100.75; \$200,000 at 100.62; \$700,000 at 100.52 and \$1,000,000 at par. National City bank, Lawrence, Turnane & Co., and Folsom & Adams, jointly, \$1,500,000 at \$100.00; Fisk & Robinson \$150,000 at 98.6311 and \$100,000 at 99.141; Bankers Trust Company, New York, as agent, \$500,000 at 99.30; Bishop & Co., Honolulu, \$500,000 at 101; First National bank of Honolulu, \$100,000 at 100.10.

Treasurer Conkling has not as yet made his award. The average price of bids made is 100.5881 and interest, on the basis of 3.95. Total amount of bids aggregate \$3,510,000.

## STANDARD OIL DISTRIBUTIONS

NEW YORK—Curb brokers have been busy keeping track of the dividends declared recently by Standard Oil subsidiaries. Eight companies have declared dividends during the last few days, including Ohio Oil \$1.25 a share, Prairie Oil & Gas \$8, South Penn Oil \$10, New York Transit \$10, Standard Oil of New Jersey \$5, Galena Signal preferred 2 per cent and Galena Signal common 4 per cent, and Chesapeake Manufacturing \$10. Standard Oil of California increased its capital from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

The upward movement in the various subsidiaries' shares continues unabated and the whole list shows advances during the past week from 10 points to 200 points. The business done on the curb has steadily increased, but apparently the amount of trading over the phone keeps pace with the curb increase, for brokers doing counter business say that they are as busy as at any time since the dissolution of the old trust.

A block of 100 shares of old Standard Oil stock (en bloc) recently changed hands at 1050, which trade represented the sum of \$105,000. The highest sale of old stock (en bloc) reported by brokers is 1055.

Oil stock (en bloc) recently changed hands at 1050, which trade represented the sum of \$105,000. The highest sale of old stock (en bloc) reported by brokers is 1055.

## TELEPHONE

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Treasurer Conkling has not as yet made his award. The average price of bids made is 100.5881 and interest, on the basis of 3.95. Total amount of bids aggregate \$3,510,000.

## DIVIDENDS

The Exchange Trust Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

Studebaker Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The directors of the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record Aug. 21.

The Utah Copper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on its stock, payable Sept. 30, to stockholders of record Sept. 6.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2 cents per share on its stock, payable Sept. 30, to holders of record Sept. 6.

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Automatic Lighting	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bay State Gas	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Boston City	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston City pf.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Boston Central	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Boston City pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Boston City pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2







# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## VISIT OF BRITISH HEIR HAS PLEASED FRANCE

Apart From Significance of His Stay in Paris, the Prince of Wales Has Won Friendship of All He Met

### FEELING IS VOICED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS—The visit of the Prince of Wales to France has terminated. His royal highness returned to England in time to join the King and Queen at Cowes.

It is common knowledge that throughout the whole of the Prince of Wales' stay in France the impression which he has created in all ranks of French society has been a very favorable one. When a few months ago the prince, as Earl of Chester, first became the guest of the Marquis de Breteuil, he received the welcome which a great and courteous nation would naturally bestow upon the heir to the throne of a neighboring and friendly power. It is only since that time, however, that the significance of the visit has dawned upon the French people, and the Journal des Debats only gives expression to the general feeling of the country when in a leading article it says:

"With remarkable foresight King George V. determined that the heir to the British throne on the eve of entering into active life should see France as she is under her divers aspects, that France which was the traditional rival of Great Britain and which has become and must remain her sincerest friend. We are particularly grateful to the King and Queen of Great Britain for the fact that the life of their eldest son in Paris was so organized that the young prince could learn not only the superficial and amusing side of Paris life, but also its serious side and the various manifestations of our national existence."

"It is no indifferent matter," pursues the Debats, "that the Prince of Wales, under the guidance of men specially qualified for their task, should have learnt to know France in this way. Such impressions leave deep traces behind them and often in later days have their influence on serious decisions."

This appreciation on the part of a great organ of the French press is doubtless partly due to the way in which the Prince of Wales has captivated the good opinions of those with whom he has come in contact by his unaffectedness and by his sincere enjoyment of all the phases of his visit to France.

## BRITISH MOTOR SHIP LOADING FOR TRIP TO HAMBURG

(Special to the Monitor)  
SUNDERLAND, Durham—A large vessel driven by a Diesel oil engine, the first of this type to be owned by a British firm, has been taking in cargo preparatory to making her trial trip to Hamburg.

The new vessel, the *Evestone*, built by Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., Ltd., and owned by Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., has a length of 276 feet with a beam of 40 feet 6 inches. Her dead weight capacity is about 3600 tons with a displacement of 4400. She is driven by a single screw.

The extra space for cargo, as compared with a ship of the same size driven by steam engines, amounts to no less than 400 tons. The engine with which the *Evestone* is fitted was supplied by Messrs. Richardson Westgarth & Co. of Middlesbrough, under joint license from Messrs. Carls Freres of Ghent, and the Diesel Engine Company of London. It is fitted with four separate cylinders, each having a diameter of approximately 20 inches by 30 inches, piston stroke.

## FIRST TWO WEEKS OF INSURANCE ACT CALLED TRIUMPH

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER—Mr. Masterman, in replying to a question, said that the first fortnight of the life of the insurance act had been a triumphant success, and had shown the folly of the prophets who prophesied confusion. Now over 10,500,000 people were already enrolled members of approved societies.

Before the act was a week old 15,396,000 stamps had been sold, 1,250,000 insured persons were having their money paid in bulk and 100,000, or more, were being paid through labor exchange.

A statement that the act was operating with smoothness, celerity, and satisfaction to all concerned, was taken exception to by Worthington Evans, who remarked that such was not the opinion, at any rate, of those who were looking on.

## LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The structure of Liverpool cathedral continues to grow. The vaulting of one bay of the choir has been completed, and the other portion of the work is being carried steadily on. Several donations have been received, and the amount required to complete the portion of the structure now in hand is about £68,000.



THE PRINCE OF WALES  
Wearing the dress of a Knight of the Order of the Garter

## APPEAL IS MADE TO ILLITERATE CHINESE WHO RETAIN QUEUES

(Special to the Monitor)  
HONGKONG—Though most of the men in the big cities of China have cut their queues, it must not be overlooked that the old appendage is retained by many throughout the land, a fact which is somewhat disturbing to the more ardent supporters of the republic and the new regime.

It is contended that the order for cutting the queue should be enforced, and some of the more enthusiastic rejoice at the action of the authorities in having appropriated funds for the erection of free barber shops in convenient localities throughout the capital where the "poo" people will go to have their dirty queues cut off gratis. They "are also advised to have their heads closely cropped so that they may avoid the trouble of shampooing and combing."

The ministry of the interior not satisfied with this step has issued pamphlets pointing out that the people of all civilized nations are queueless, and that it is better "to conform to the usage of the majority than by keeping a peculiar custom be the laughing stock of the world." The pamphlet goes on to tell the people that the queue does not make for cleanliness, and that queue cutting will really be the beginning of economy.

That such arguments are necessary show that the great bulk of the illiterate masses in the center of China are as they were in appearance before the revolution, and it is not too much to expect that a generation or two will have to pass before the queue entirely disappears from the Middle Kingdom.

## ULSTER WOMEN HEAR LADY ERNE

(Special to the Monitor)  
DUBLIN, Ire.—The Fermanagh branch of Ulster Women's Unionist Association, organized a large meeting at Enniskillen, which was addressed by Lady Erne, who presided, on the political situation in Ireland. It was announced that the association numbers 100,000 members, and a speaker declared that women have as much influence in the coloring of public opinion as men have, and she therefore trusted that every woman present would do all in her power to show that she is stanch upon this question of the Union.

## OIL TANK STEAMERS NEEDED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—It is stated there is a steady demand for oil-tank steamers, and that there are now nearly 100 vessels on order at British yards. In 1886 there were only 12 tank steamers in service, but the number at the end of June last was 258, while no fewer than 242 vessels are fitted for burning liquid fuel.

## EMIGRATION FARM OF RUPERT GUINNESS IS NOW TO EXPAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
WOKING, England—Rupert Guinness' emigration farm has proved such a success that it has been decided to enlarge the establishment at Woking, Surrey, in order to accommodate more students.

The majority of the 65 pupils have already gone to the colonies, mostly to Canada. Among those who have been instructed and have found places abroad are clergymen, school teachers and young men who have recently left school. It was while visiting Canada that Mr. Guinness evolved the idea of a farm for training men. He found that many went abroad untrained and unfit for agricultural work, and so drifted into the cities where they were unable to get employment. On his return Mr. Guinness founded the farm at Woking, where intending emigrants are taught enough in six weeks or two months to insure their employment on arrival in the overseas dominions at a wage in addition to board.

The manager is a professor of agriculture, who had eight years practical farming experience in Canada. No charge is made for the training. For board and lodgings, which includes laundry, papers and petty breakages, the cost for the first fortnight is 25 shillings per week; for the second fortnight £1 per week; and for any subsequent period 15 shillings per week.

The pupil must, however, deposit on entry enough money to pay his passage to his intended destination, plus the minimum amount required by the immigration department. This amount is refunded at the end of the training or the necessary tickets are obtained.

## RUSSIA SEEN IN TABRIZ AGITATION

(Special to the Monitor)  
TEHERAN, Persia—There is no sign of abatement in the disturbances in Tabriz occasioned by the appointment of the Sipadhar as Governor-General of Azerbaijan. There is a strong impression that this condition of affairs is entirely due to interested efforts on behalf of the present Governor Shu-ed-Dauleh. It is stated that the various Russian authorities have been applied to in order to secure the cancellation of the Sipadhar's appointment.

## AUSTRALIAN CRUISER TO BE LAUNCHED BY HARLAND & WOLFF

(Special to the Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland—An important step in the direction of bringing into closer unity the overseas dominions and the mother country is the launching of the Australian cruiser *Sydney*, which takes place on Aug. 29 from the yard of Harland & Wolff in Glasgow. This is one of the three cruisers which are being built to the order of the commonwealth government.

The ceremony of naming the vessel will be performed by the wife of Admiral Sir R. F. H. Henderson, herself a daughter of Admiral Boys. Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson was second in command of the *Invincible* at the bombardment of Alexandria, and later commanded the Royal Sovereign and the Mars. On his retirement from the service two years ago he visited Australia by invitation of the commonwealth government and presented a report giving his advice with regard to the establishment of an Australian navy.

This will be the first launching of a public nature which has taken place in the yard since it was taken over by Harland & Wolff from the old London & Glasgow Company, with whom the order was placed. The head of the firm and several naval officers and representatives of the admiralty will be present.

## BUDS OF LOTUS FLOWER OF EGYPT REACH ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A consignment of 100 buds of the lotus flower, the ancient rose of Egypt, have for the first time, thanks to speedier transport, reached England unharmed by their journey. They were, with the exception of 14 blooms, which were despatched to her majesty the queen, exhibited in the window of the King's florist in Hanover square.

This flower with which London is now likely to become better acquainted is distinctly eastern in its characteristics. Its mild and penetrating perfume and its large and waxy petals belong to the banks of the Nile or to the rivulets of Damietta, and can hardly be looked upon as anything but a strange and beautiful guest among the flowers of a western world.

## ASIATIC LABOR IN GERMAN AFRICA NOT IMMINENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—Dr. Solf, the German colonial secretary, has issued a denial of the statement attributed to him in the course of the interview with the representative of the Cape Times, according to which he was made to say that the importation of Asiatics into German Southwest Africa was imminent.

The facts of the case, Dr. Solf explains, are as follows: The Chamber of Mines of Luderitz Bay, in German Southwest Africa, stated that they were afraid of the dearth of native labor in the future and inquired whether he would consent to the importation of Indian and Chinese labor.

Dr. Solf replied that, if the government and the Landesaat considered the importation of Asiatics absolutely necessary he did not think that the home government would refuse to allow it. Dr. Solf went on to express his personal opinion that, in view of the many conditions that would have to be made, recruiting in China would be out of the question.

(Special to the Monitor)  
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—At a banquet given in his honor recently Dr. Solf, German secretary of state for the colonies, stated that he would return to Germany with the certainty that the German colonies in southwest Africa had a great future in store for them.

## COMMISSION ON PUBLIC SERVICES OF INDIA IS NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A royal commission has been appointed, with Lord Islington as chairman, to examine and report upon the public services of India.

Among its members are Sir Murray Hamrick, acting Governor of Madras; Sir Theodore Morison of the India council; Sir Valentine Chirol, director of the foreign department of the Times and author of the remarkable series of articles on Indian unrest which once appeared in that paper; Mr. Gokhale of the viceroy's legislative council, the foremost member of the small group of rising Indian politicians; and Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons.

The terms of the reference provide, among other things, for an examination and report to be made with regard to "such limitations as still exist in the employment of non-Europeans." It is to be expected that Mr. Gokhale will have something to say on this subject.

## INFLOW OF ARMS IS PROBLEM OF CENTRAL AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADEN, Arabia—The question of the importation of arms into central Africa is becoming a pressing one. There is not a question that a constant stream of these is passing through Jibuti, and that the Moors of central Africa are not only being supplied themselves in this way, but are supplying the levies which are opposing the Italians in Tripoli.

If these supplies of arms were simply to be used for the war in Tripoli, not much harm might be done, but there is reason to believe that they are being used for arming all the Islamic population, and that the possession of them may become a serious problem in the future, when the destinies of Tripoli, one way or another, come to be decided.

It must be remembered that the jihad, though no doubt it would be ultimately suppressed, would only be suppressed after immense harm had been done, and therefore, that it is essentially a case in which prevention is better than cure.

## DUTCH TARIFF BILL HAS MANY CRITICS

(Special to the Monitor)  
THE HAGUE, Holland—The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the tariff bill has been issued.

The bill has been the object of much criticism on the part of the opponents of protection. They declare that the Dutch industries, which are in a very flourishing condition, have no need of protective measures. They consider the bill a serious menace to the country since it invests the government with the power to resort to reprisals should a foreign government place high duties on Dutch products, or take measures prejudicial to Dutch agriculture, industry, commerce or shipping.

The supporters of the bill on the contrary consider the policy of reprisals excellent as a preventive measure.

## TURKISH OFFICIALS RESIGN

(Special to the Monitor)  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Numerous adherents of the committee of union and progress have tendered their resignations. Among the most prominent are the Valis of Baghdad, Basra, Beirut and the Montessarif of Prishtina. Mukhtar Bey, who was recently appointed minister to Greece in Athens, and who is a staunch adherent of the committee has also resigned.

## WERRY ENGINE EXPECTED TO REVOLUTIONIZE PROPULSION

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The recent trial of the 50-foot pinnace constructed by the Thames Ironwork & Shipbuilding Company for the admiralty, and destined for the commonwealth cruiser *Australia*, has brought to the notice of the public a remarkable engine, the invention of a man who, though an Englishman by birth, has lived for the greater part of his life in Australia.

Wishing to learn more with regard to the engine in question a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. Werry, the inventor, at his hotel. Mr. Werry, who is a man of a quiet, unassuming manner, received the Monitor representative most courteously, in the midst of a busy morning's work, and explained to him some of the features of his invention.

He had, he said, been engaged in developing the latter for a period of 11 years, during which time he had constructed five experimental engines altogether. Referring to the recent admiralty trial he pointed out that the specification for the pinnace provided for the installation in it of a Werry engine, and though the contract demanded that it should develop 150 horsepower, as much as 180 horsepower was actually attained, and this without any sign of vibration.

This entire absence of vibration at all speeds is, in fact, one of the leading features of the invention, and perfect balance is also claimed for it. The fact that the steam or other pressure is always operating on two piston areas, doubles the power for a given size cylinder and weight. This doubtless has much to do with the claim that is also made for it, that its cost is very much less than that of engines of a similar or even greater horsepower.

The fact that the engine had been used in, relatively speaking, so small a craft, led the Monitor representative to ask Mr. Werry if it was equally suitable for use in large vessels. Mr. Werry replied that it was suitable for the largest as well as for the smallest vessels and indeed a Werry engine had been designed capable of developing as much as 68,000 horsepower. The engine, he added, was suitable for all sorts of purposes.

In locomotive work it secured 20 per cent greater average speed, while its lightness, smooth running, absence of vibration and superior speed made it particularly suitable for motors, whether road or aerial. The engine is a two-shaft one and can be operated either by steam or by internal combustion.

Asked whether he had any works for turning out his engines Mr. Werry said it was intended to have them constructed at various factories as was done in the case of the turbine engines. He looked forward to an ever-increasing use of his invention which, he said, would revolutionize propulsion both by sea and land.

## GREAT AVENUE AND DURBAR SQUARE FOR NEW INDIAN CAPITAL

(Special to the Monitor)  
SIMLA, India—Though nothing definite has been settled, it is understood that the main feature of the new capital will be a broad park-like avenue extending from the heart of the existing city in a southwesterly direction.

At its northern end will be the Jama Masjid and Delhi fort, while at its southern extremity will be a spacious durbar square surrounded by the viceregal residence, the council chamber, the secretariat and other public buildings. The smaller streets of the new capital will branch off a main thoroughfare, and the whole will be encircled by a grassy park with well-planted avenues designed to keep off the dust.

An extensive system of irrigation will be employed to keep the grass watered, a very necessary precaution in a country like India, where, for months on end, no rain can be expected. Good communication between the main avenue of the new capital and the existing central railway station at Delhi will naturally be a feature of the scheme.

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—The plans for the new imperial city are proceeding very slowly, and it is not expected that much building will be commenced before September next year. In the meantime temporary quarters are being erected, but this has given rise to some criticism of the extravagance of the government in incurring a large expenditure in temporary works.

## WHEAT PRODUCTION LESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Preliminary harvest estimates published in the Bulletin of Agriculture Statistics for July show that, taking Belgium, Spain, England and Wales, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United States, India, Japan, and Tunis, the wheat production will be only 99,220 of last year's figure. The principal declines are in Italy, Hungary and India. For the countries considered, however, the harvests of rye and oats promise an increase on last year, while barley remains at about the same level.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CONDITIONS FAVOR RAISING OF STOCK

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, S. Australia—Probably no place in the British dominions is more suitable for cattle and sheep raising and kindred industries than South Australia. The climatic conditions enable stock of all kinds to be left in the open practically throughout the year, and the richness of the natural herbage is shown by the high prices realized for South Australian wool in the markets of the world.

Particulars supplied by the government statistic show that the number of live stock in the state in December, 1911, was as follows: Cattle, 393,566; horses, 259,719; sheep, 6,171,907; pigs, 93,130; goats, 13,728; and other stock, including 2701 camels, 6617.

The total number of dairy cows was 121,803, an increase of 2175 on the figures for the preceding year. The butter made during the 12 months amounted to 9,691,666 pounds of which 2,079,135 pounds were exported to countries beyond the commonwealth. Bacon and ham curing has made substantial progress during the last five years, the production being: 1907, 2,311,004 pounds; 1908, 3,392,162 pounds; 1909, 3,349,050 pounds; 1910, 3,741,912 pounds; 1911, 4,311,497 pounds.

## AUSTRALIAN SEES CHANCE TO WIN CALIFORNIANS

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Hon. N. Nielsen, a former minister of lands, who took a tour in Canada and the United States for the government, says an excellent trade could be built up between New South Wales and the dominion and western states. He believes in reciprocity agreements as a means of fostering trade, and he also thinks that a large number of immigrants might be got from California to settle on the irrigation areas of New South Wales.

Herbert E. Easton, honorary secretary to the British Immigration League, has asked the federal prime minister to undertake to provide work for casual immigrants who occasionally come without having taken the advice of the Australian government authorities in London. Though ultimately these men find employment they are often unable to get work at once.

The general opinion in New South Wales is that the matter can safely be left to the discretion of the agencies in London and that newcomers whose particular trades happen to be slack at the moment must turn their hands to other work until openings occur.

## NEW SOUTH WALES RETURNS HIGHER

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The New South Wales returns for the financial year total £15,761,907 as compared with £13,839,139 for the preceding year. The figures for the two main divisions are: governmental, £6,645,748, as against £5,466,864; and business undertakings, £9,116,159, as against £8,372,275. Chief among the governmental increases are: Stamps, £2,481,243; income tax, £2,744,618; unclassified receipts, £225,242; Commonwealth returns, £289,844. Every business undertaking contributes an increase except one division of water rates.

## VICTORIA BUYS ART WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Three pictures recently hung in the exhibition of works by British artists, held in Wellington, have been purchased by the National Gallery in Melbourne. One of the pictures is a Brangwyn and was bought for the sum of £260.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## JOHNSON'S EARLY AVIATOR

AMONG the many prophecies of the conquest of the air the account of an inventor's faith that men could learn to fly since they had learned to swim is found in Johnson's "Basselas," is interesting. The mechanic says:

"I have been long of opinion, that instead of the tardy conveyance of ships and chariots, man might use the swifter migration of wings; that the fields of air are open to knowledge, and that only ignorance and idleness need crawl upon the ground."

This hint rekindled the prince's desire of passing the mountains; having seen what the machinist had already performed, he was willing to fancy that he could do more.

"I am afraid," said he to the artist, "that your imagination prevails over your skill, and that you now tell me rather what you wish, than what you know."

"So," replied the machinist, "fishes have the water, in which yet beasts can swim by nature, and men by art. He that can swim needs not despair to fly; to swim is to float in a grosser fluid, and to fly is to swim in a subtler. We are only to proportion our power of resistance to the different density of matter through which we are to pass. You will be necessarily upborne by the air, if you can renew any impulse upon it faster than the air can recede from the pressure."

The prince promised secrecy, and waited for the performance, not wholly hopeless of success. He visited the work from time to time, observed its progress, and remarked many ingenious contrivances to facilitate motion and unite levity with strength. The artist was every day more certain that he should leave vultures and eagles behind him,

## Against Baggage Smashing

At last! The baggage masters are not to have things all their own way hereafter. The Pennsylvania railroad has begun to install cushions for unloading baggage from trucks in baggage rooms. The anti-baggage smasher mats are about four feet long and two feet wide, made of strips of hard wood, across which are nailed pieces of strap air-brake hose. This is a good way to use up the worn-out hose in the interest of the long suffering traveling public.—Leslie.

Implicit obedience to law and the mandates of duly organized courts is the vital principle of free elective government.—G. A. Grow.

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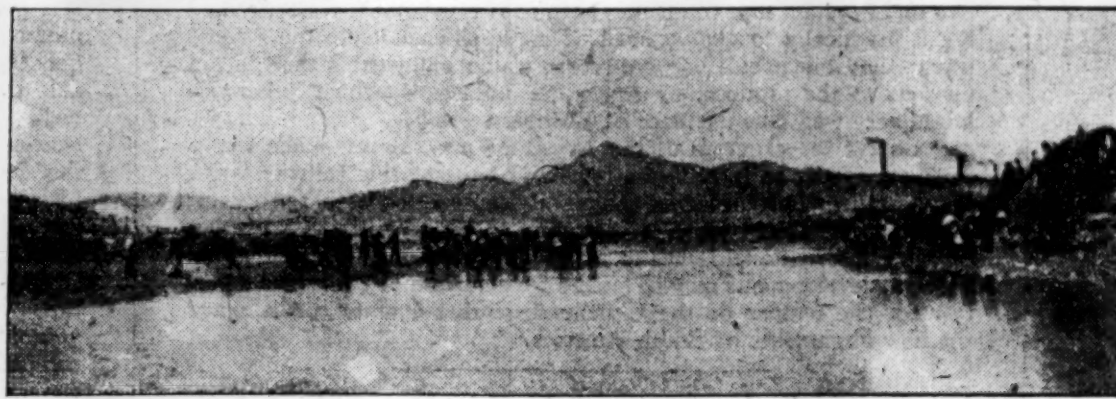
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## ON THE AMERICAN-MEXICAN BORDER



WHERE THE RIO GRANDE NARROWS DOWN NEAR EL PASO, TEX.

THIS picture has excited much comment among persons who have thought of the Rio Grande as a broad river. One would hardly expect it to run so narrow as it does here, opposite the smelter works at El Paso, Tex. On the right bank is seen a party of Americans and on the left some Mexican insurgents who participated in the unseating of

President Diaz. The Mexicans often came to this point to water their horses and also to catch oranges, apples and other supplies that were thrown over to them from the American side. It was really an odd sight and attracted hundreds of visitors from the city and neighboring suburbs.

## RARE DISCOVERY IN AN OLD BOX

THE finding of ancient documents in a forgotten box has been an honored device upon the stage from time immemorial, and has solved the problem of the outcome of many a difficult situation into which the author has brought his characters. It is surprising to find that such things as this do actually happen, sometimes, in real life, says one writing from London, for quite lately such a discovery has been made and has revealed the presence of some valuable papers, charters, rolls, and seals.

In a perfectly modern house a box was resting in the attic, which the servants considered was full of rubbish and wished to get rid of. In consequence they asked the master if the contents might be used for lighting fires. Before acceding to their request he said he would like to look it over

The remedy (for popular unrest) in the first place lies not in social legislation, and so forth, but in the consciences of the wealthy. Heroism and a general devotion to the common good are the only effective answer to distrust.—H. G. Wells.

and see what it really contained. To his surprise he found that the box was filled with documents on parchment with large seals attached, which appeared to him from the dates, and writing, to be of interest. In consequence, he took the chest to an expert at the British museum who declared that these documents belonged to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries and were of considerable value.

The discovery has proved to be of the utmost importance to connoisseurs. Sel-dom do they have such a field day for here they can handle at leisure the great seal of Henry VIII. and several ecclesiastical seals attached to documents dating from as far back as 1253. In addition to this, one seal consists of two tiny linen bags made weighty with grain, in place of the usual impress on wax. Attached to a vellum deed is the signature written plainly of the Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favorite.

Some sixteenth century books are the "human documents" of a housekeeper of that day, some entered under the heading of "Items of expenses" and decorated, while he or she waited "to think it out," by the unconscious scrawls made by a pen upon the margin. A very rare document indeed, probably only the second in existence, is the certificate of an adventurer's share in Smith's voyage to Virginia for the purpose of founding a colony. These will shortly be offered for sale and though decidedly late in the season the unusual character of the collection is sure to draw, and Messrs. Sotheby expect a big gathering of collectors and connoisseurs on the occasion.

## Dawn

Let it be dawn, and such low light increase,  
As when from darkness pure the hills emerge;  
And solemn foliage trembles through its peace  
As with an ecstasy; and round the verge  
Of solitary coppices cold flowers  
Freshen upon their clustered stalks;  
and where  
Wafts of wild odor sweeten the blue air,  
Drenched mosses dimly sparkle on old towers.  
—Lawrence Binyon.

One of the things that must irritate a delegate is that when he gets home the neighbors think he has been enjoying a nice summer vacation.—Washington Star.

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## GOD'S GUESTS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL that is good in human experience has its origin in God. So the happy preparations of the household for the coming of a dear and honored guest are lovely and heaven-like. Yet the most elaborate and lavish provisions of human hospitality are as nothing in comparison to the generosity of God.

Do not the Scriptures say, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him?"

Mortals, individually and collectively, are in a state of transition; earthly existence seems as a journey. Long ago, a brave traveler was known as "the friend of God," and this lofty title is still for the winning of all who will. God provides entertainment and rest for His friends all along the way. And they who tread most closely the path that Jesus took know themselves to be the constant partakers of God's bounty, His guests.

Although "the things" of God's preparation are purely spiritual, yet they are adaptable to humanity's present needs. Material supply prefigures, to human sense, the spiritual blessing. Christian Science, however, "resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas" (Science and Health, p. 123). That which cannot be conceived of as emanating from Mind, or God, which cannot be resolved into a divine idea, is therefore not of God's providing. Sorrow, sickness, and poverty cannot be sent from above, nor can they serve to benefit mankind except in the degree that one rises mentally above these conditions. Then he shares in the

happiness, health, and plenty which all ways await the guests of God.

In immortal reality, in the eternal truth of being, man is the perfect child of God, forever at home in his Father's house. He has never wandered therefrom, and does not need to return. But mortal sense is far away from this perfect consciousness, and during the endeavor to lift thought to its true altitude one seems to be journeying home. It is of great comfort to understand that the wonderful preparations of God for those who love Him may be utilized in a large measure during this testing time of faith and patience. In this sense one becomes the guest of God, cared for by His bountiful kindness.

The arrogant assumption of material

sense that it can gain any good of itself, or that the followers of Christ must go through poverty and pain, no longer deludes mankind. The humblest mortal gives to his guest, his best; shall the King of earth and heaven give less to those who come to Him? As increasing vigor in the growing tree sends its out-grown leaves fluttering to the ground that it may find place for new, so the increasing vigor of mankind's growing spiritualization sends fluttering down the worn-out doctrines of an older day.

The enlightened Christian does not wait uncertainly upon the divine will for good which may or may not be granted him. Rather does he pray for grace to appreciate and appropriate the lavish good forever within his grasp.

The grief-stricken do not pray for strength to endure the pangs of separation but for fuller understanding of unbroken life. The sick pray for clearer recognition of the fact that their health is in God's hands and is therefore never lost. The tempted pray for purification of desire that they may know as pleasure only that which proceeds from God. Nor do the prayers of the unnumbered multitude of true petitioners pass unheard. The grieving are comforted with a comfort beyond the power of telling. The sick find health so full, so vigorous, that no sense of sickness, moral, mental or physical, can stand before it, but which differs as much from the old, limited sense of mere bodily health as

## Your High Calling

CONSIDER, therefore, you who are a child of God and the subject of his generous love, your high calling of generous offerings to the world! You will bring little weight of testimony if you are no better than the average. As Christ's disciple you are called to raise the average, to go further with the man who compels you to walk a mile, to be smitten on one cheek and have reserve power of self-control and remembrance of your Lord sufficient to enable you to turn the other. It is not the ordinary goodness that counts, it is the extraordinary. "Except your righteousness shall exceed . . . ye shall in no wise enter the kingdom of heaven."—Congregationalist.

## NEW ENGLAND PHRASE IN MURRAY

SUCCESSIVE volumes of the great Oxford dictionary as they have come to hand have piqued the interest of readers of book reviews, making them more than ever resolved that the dictionary is the most entertaining volume of them all. Noting especially the attention paid to the English spoken in the United States one reverts to the moment when one heard an American asking a London lady of exquisite diction how long she had lived in America. On the reply, "10 years," the American replied in amazement, "And you don't speak the language yet!"

The new repository of linguistic bon mots—for they are in the main perfectly good words and many a glancing bit of mirth or satire is imbedded in the solid mass—must win thanks from Americans for the grace courtesy paid to the homely New England locution "thank ye marm." The Oxford dictionary labels this "U. S." and says it is "a hollow or ridge in a road which causes persons passing over it

in a vehicle to nod the head involuntarily as if in acknowledgment of a favor."

This word is cited from Longfellow, Holmes and Howells. One wonders in passing if part of the history of the land which went into the making of this word was not concerned with the staying places or ridges purposely raised on a steep road to allow relief to the horses, either in dragging the load up hill or in holding back as the wagon rolls down. The new edition of the International dictionary has a third explanation, saying

## Decorations in Schools

Whatever the decoration, it should be suited not only to the grade of the room, but to the architectural arrangement. It should be in right relation to the wall space, and to the amount of light. If a cast is used, it should be "framed in" or adequately supported in some way, that it may not appear a mere fragment, insecurely placed. The amount and direction of light is the determining factor in the placing of a cast. A few fine things perfectly adjusted to all the conditions is the ideal.

A cluttered schoolroom is worse than a bare one, says the School Arts book. A wall in the technical high school, Scranton, Pa., has a statuette of Dante, resting securely upon a strong bracket, well placed above a drinking fountain in a corridor. A framed descriptive note concerning this work of art is hung where it can be easily read by the pupils.

## Today's Puzzle

### CHARADE

"I'm very small, but I can walk; I'm very young, but I can talk." Thus spoke my first in accents, mild, So you'll perceive it was a . . .

My second on my head I wear As a protection to my hair, In wind or cold equally good, No doubt you'll say it is a . . .

Ah, those were days of happiness We wish they would return to bless. Now what think you my whole can be? Perhaps you'll guess it. Let us see.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Alpine.

## CONSIDER THE ENDURING BRICK

TO PRAISE one as square, enduring, true blue—though bricks are rarely blue—the phrase "he is a brick" is an expressive bit of vernacular. The following panegyric from the Chicago Journal justifies the word:

Consider the brick. As an example of humble endurance, there is nothing like it in the world. Once upon a time man tramped and molded stiff clay into conveniently-sized blocks and built his hut with them. This was adobe. It was a good building material, cool in summer and warm in winter, and cheap all the year. But it had one fault. It dissolved in a flood like a house of sugar might have done. Then, spurred by necessity, man bethought him of burning bricks like he did his pottery. He tried the experiment, it worked and the brick was born.

In Chaldea, they stamped notes and laws and marriage contracts on soft brick; and then placed the document in a furnace. Today, those 5000, 6000 and 7000-year-old documents are just as good as ever—if you know how to read them.

Rome marked her path of empire with her peculiar bricks; long, broad and thin; and locked together by the matchless Roman mortar. Today, you can clamber

with perfect safety over those broken masses of Roman masonry 2000 years old; while medieval stone buildings a third that age crumble and crack.

## Obedience Indeed

A Casablanca with a difference appears in the following story of the German Nietzsche, from the biography by his sister:

One day, just as school was over, there was a heavy downpour of rain, and we looked out along the Priestergrasse for our Fritz. All the boys were running to their homes. At last little Fritz also appeared, walking slowly along, with his cap covering his slate and his little handkerchief spread over the whole. Mamma waved and called out to him when he was some ways off: "Run, child, run!" The sheets of rain prevented us catching his reply. When our mother remonstrated with him for coming home soaked, he replied seriously: "But, mamma, in the rules of the school it is written: 'On leaving school, boys are forbidden to jump and run about in the street, but must walk quietly and decorously to their homes.'"



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 17, 1912

### The Business Situation

It is difficult for the average citizen to comprehend the significance of the great added wealth which the crops of the United States will yield this year. It is conservatively estimated that the total value from farm products will be about \$9,000,000,000. Of course this is only a guess, but conditions are such as to warrant the estimate, for the total crop yield undoubtedly will be the greatest the country ever has produced. It means an enormous increase in the purchasing power of every individual. More directly it will be a great help to the farmer, for although prices will not be so high, the increased yield will amply compensate for the smaller prices he will receive.

One of the most gratifying results of big crops will be the increased traffic which will come to the railroads. For several years operating expenses of the railway systems of the country have been steadily mounting upward. The companies have not been permitted to increase their freight charges in the desired ratio to expenses, and their only hope lies in increased gross business and greater efficiency of operation. The outlook now could scarcely be more propitious so far as a larger tonnage is concerned. The most serious problem with the transportation companies concerns their ability to handle all of the traffic which will be offered them when the crop-moving season begins.

The great increase in the crop yield this year will enable the United States to make heavier shipments abroad, particularly of wheat. This country's exports have made wonderful gains in recent years, but grain shipments have been decreasing because of the larger demand at home. The increase in exports has been due to the larger shipments of manufacturers' products. The country's exports in 1870 amounted to \$1,000,000,000. For the fiscal year recently closed the total amounted to \$4,000,000,000. Internal commerce increased during the same period from \$7,000,000,000 to \$33,000,000,000. Population of the United States in that time increased from 38,000,000 to 95,000,000.

There is a more confident feeling throughout the entire business world at present. European trade is making decided improvement. Industrial activity is more pronounced everywhere. Although other countries may not show the same advancement that the United States has shown this year, still there has been progress and the year will probably be recorded as the most prosperous one in history.

### Secretary Knox's Mission

For the same reason that Germany selected a prince to represent her at the formal ceremonies which Japan will employ in burying the body of the Emperor, the United States will send the head of its department of state, and the framer of its foreign policy for the past three years. There are special causes why both Germany and the United States desire to be exceptionally courteous to Japan at the present time and hence no occasion is to be lost sight of. From its European correspondent, the Monitor already has published a significant article indicating the purport to Great Britain of the entente, if not alliance, recently perfected between Russia and Japan and determining their future policy with respect to Manchuria and Mongolia. The same combination of powers, recently at war but now united, has its very decided bearing upon the American policy for preserving China's entity and securing the "open door," unless that policy as defined by Secretary Hay and seconded by Secretary Root has been considerably modified by Secretary Knox's "dollar diplomacy" and by his inclusion of America in the six-power loan scheme for China. If there has been any such marked modification of the Hay-Root policy the American public has yet to be told of it in formal phrase, although intimations of such alteration are current.

Whatever time may disclose as to this important detail of diplomatic history in which the American public even now should be profoundly interested and fully informed, it is apparent that Secretary Knox by visiting Tokio at just this juncture is likely to make history as well as suitably to represent the republic at a time of mourning by a friendly nation. Like Secretary Root, when, establishing an excellent precedent, he saw Latin America and met her statesmen at first hand, Secretary Knox will probably return home wiser than he went.

### The Transandine Railroad

EXPROPRIATION of the Transandine railroad, as implied in Chile's initiative for an agreement with Argentina on the purchase of its two sections, recently reported in the Monitor, has served to revive, on both sides of the Cordillera, the hope and propaganda for a comprehensive commercial treaty between the two nations. Four years ago, the two governments were on the point of signing the so-called pacto de la Cordillera libre, "the pact of the free Andes," drawn up by the then foreign ministers, Dr. Zeballos of the Argentine and Senor Puga Borne of Chile. President Figueroa Alcorta had already instructed the Argentine minister in Santiago, Dr. Anadon, to affix his signature to the agreement, when a sudden complication, the nature of which is to this day a mystery to the general public, cut the negotiations short and the draft was shelved. That Zeballos-Puga Borne pact was preliminary in its character, although based on the labors of diplomats and special commissions which extended over a year or more and included inspection trips, but it was felt at the time that the rapprochement between the two whilom foes should proceed further before the larger problems, such as maritime intercourse and the vinicultural question, were to be discussed and a solution embodied in a broader treaty of the future.

It is precisely such a preliminary pact whereof the possibility is now again being discussed in the press. The moment seems propitious inasmuch as a financial basis for a joint acquisition of the Transandine would open the way for a general agreement regulating international traffic. Whatever be the technical faults of the Chilean end of the railroad and its share of the responsibility for the failure of the undertaking, it is recognized on the Argentine side that the economic trouble lies largely with the railroad situation east of the Andes. It is seen to be the absorption of the Transandine by the

powerful Argentine Pacific railway interests by means of a prohibitive tariff system that completely atrophies transandine traffic, reducing it practically to 40,000 head of cattle shipped from the Argentine to the Chilean side without return traffic, and closing the Chilean markets to the products of Argentine industries which otherwise might very well take the place of European goods.

So far the program of the Argentine minister of public works does not appear to include the revision of the Pacific railway tariff, though railroad problems are abundantly represented in that program; but now that the question is beginning to be gauged in its bearing on vital, international issues to which the Panama canal itself is not foreign, developments may be looked for that cannot but afford a new test for the temper of the Chilean-Argentine entente cordiale and the new alignments of South America.

THIRTY-CENT gasoline is rumored for New York city. That is, the indications point to an advance to this point by the garages there. Something is said with reference to discrimination against the garages of that city. It is asserted, for instance, that gasoline is delivered at a lower rate to garages outside New York than to garages inside its corporate limits. It is possible that the difference in prices is due to the date and nature of existing contracts with the Standard Oil Company. It is reasonable to assume that all garages, and all individual consumers, will soon be paying uniform rates, and it is reasonable to assume, owing to the increasing use of gasoline, that the price will be advanced by all garages to the point named, or that it may even go higher. The garages claim that they have but a very small margin of profit at present, something like 3 cents a gallon. Says one of them: "Gasoline is a highly combustible liquid and must be kept in expensive vaults at least six feet under ground, and when carried about the garage in small quantities the municipal ordinances require the use of portable tanks which cost \$200 apiece. Under these conditions it is impossible to handle gasoline at a profit of but 3 cents a gallon."

The great point of interest to the consumer is that gasoline, already much higher than it used to be, is going to be much higher than it is. It is certain, at all events, to go as high as the market will bear. The next point of interest, and, perhaps, one more important still, is where the remedy is coming from, for it will surely come. Every cent added to the present price of gasoline will hasten its coming. There is this consolation for the consumer, that the more he is compelled to pay for gasoline now, the more surely will a substitute for it be discovered and put upon the market at a lower price. Necessity is still the mother of invention. A moderate price for gasoline might, and probably would, insure it a monopoly; an immoderate price for it will certainly stimulate invention. In the long run, we believe, it will be better for the consumer that gasoline has gone up to 30 cents than that it should have remained at 15. Development of the automobile must not be dependent or even nearly so upon any single factor. It must not be solely dependent upon gasoline, any more than upon rubber. It must be liberated from every form of restrictive monopoly if it is going to be as useful as it ought to be to all humanity. A substitute for rubber is well on the way; assuredly we may expect a substitute for gasoline.

### Education for All

Two most significant trends in American educational procedure are not new in aim but only in degree and intensity of application of theory to practice. Democracy in the United States early laid hold on the school and claimed it for its own as a place where, in theory at least, no racial, religious or pecuniary tests should debar a seeker for knowledge. But until comparatively recently that principle applied only to elementary education; then followed the public high school, flinging wide open to all the door of secondary school instruction; and now the state university is coming to its own, with a people's treasury at its back, with a campus coterminous with the state's boundaries, and with a program that makes every adult and child wherever resident in the commonwealth a potential or actual pupil. So that higher institutions of learning, endowed by private or sectarian agencies, are being forced, if they would survive, to formulate an aggressive, forth-going popular program of higher education. In short, America looks forward to ultimate education of all persons who will to be trained, and at the public expense.

Along with this marked increase of area over which the democratic theory of education shall apply there also has come logically a refacing of the issues born of dispute as to curriculum and method. Advocates of the utilitarian and vocational systems are multiplying; and concessions are being made as to practical aims to be kept in view in training the child or youth. Champions of the cultural ideal are being constrained to define culture in terms of the humanities of today, and to admit that with the multiplication of candidates for education there must be a broadening of its basis, whatever the subsequent career of the student is to be.

Contemporary American education faces yet another issue born of the reassertion of the democratic ideal. The liberty of its administrators and teachers to identify themselves with interests of the people is being questioned. The net results of much of the social environment of the larger eastern universities are said to be creating caste distinctions based on wealth. The nation, the state and the city are said to be receiving less aid than they have a right to expect from liberally educated citizens and from educators who also are specialists in civics and government. Such charges, whether just or unjust, provoke investigation and action; they prevent stagnation; they herald better things. For if untrue they will be forgotten; if true, they will compel reform.

American educators, like American statesmen, may covet more peaceful days; but they never faced an era of larger opportunity in which to effect social evolution profoundly.

It is thought singular that the name of the Philadelphia young woman who swam nine and one half miles in the Delaware should be Diver, but her name had nothing to do with it. A man named Bacon is president of a western Shakespeare Club.

The idea that the abolition of the Congressional Record might lead to an earlier adjournment of Congress may have something in it, but, as a matter of fact, there is nothing in the Congressional Record that justifies the present long session.

### Thirty-Cent Gasoline and a Substitute

IN SEVERAL of the larger American cities of late years women have been appointed to municipal positions of considerable consequence, and it has been accounted remarkable that they have acquitted themselves so well. Some of them have been placed in charge of the ward gangs of the street cleaning departments; some of them have been placed in charge of municipal sanitation; many have been appointed as inspectors of tenements, factories, etc.; some have been elected to aldermanic posts; two or three have been elected to the mayoralty in minor communities. In each instance, whether the position has been a responsible or an unimportant one, the intelligence which woman has put into it has compelled approval and oftentimes admiration. But through it all, comment upon woman's work in public life has been edged with surprise. Even those of her own sex have not been able to accept woman in public office—in municipal office, particularly—as a matter of course.

Here is where we are going to experience a great change within the next few years. Before very long it will not be a surprising thing at all to find that woman has chosen civics as a study, as a profession, as a life work. She has displayed to the satisfaction of her critics, as well as her admirers, her ability to carry on a campaign in her own behalf. She has forced herself into political recognition, locally and nationally. She has become a factor in high politics. Her ability to grasp political questions is no longer doubted. Whether man will or no, whether she herself wills or not, she has become a factor in the political situation. Nevertheless—and this is something that it will be well to bear in mind—she is not going to adapt herself to politics—she is going to adapt politics to her necessities. In other words, in public life, civics, not politics, will be her vocation.

Woman has the opportunity lying before her of lifting municipal government out of the rut—and, better still—out of the mud, and she will prove one of the greatest contradictions, and one of the greatest disappointments, of the age if she fail to do it. With her keen intuition, her quick apprehension of right, her natural abhorrence of wrong, her instinctive love of cleanliness, her moral courage and her devotion to family life and to all it stands for, she will revolutionize municipal government as we know it today. This, we feel, will follow her entrance into politics—into civics—as inevitably as day follows night. The time is coming when she will be able to protect, and when she will insist on protecting, and when she will succeed in protecting her city from the intrusion of vice and crime as she now protects her home.

UPON the personnel of the commission just authorized by Congress to investigate industrial conditions depends much of the value of its service and the weight of its coming recommendations. Nine members are to be named by the President; the commission is to have two years in which to investigate and report; and its first year's expenses are provided for. The pressure to create a special department of labor, with its head as a member of the cabinet, has not been successful even with a Congress as radical as the present one; but law makers have recognized that there are broad, national aspects of the labor problem on which light is needed; and provision has been made for an inquiry that may be thoroughgoing if it is put in the right hands. Much material already is in the archives of the bureau of commerce and labor or in the record of proceedings before congressional committees.

The commission will do well to give considerable attention to the bearings of induced immigration upon present labor conditions, not only the smuggled Asiatic labor for which a Senate amendment specifically provides that investigation be made, but also the influx from countries in southeastern Europe of labor which accommodates itself to standards of existence and of pay that are unfortunate in their effect on national life, especially in urban manufacturing centers and in mining regions. The country also will welcome as much clear light as is attainable on the dimensions of the syndicalist movement, the methods it uses, and the aims it seeks to promote.

President Taft has a chance to show the measure of his wisdom by his selection of members of this important commission. A variety of points of view have a right to be represented by men who, while loyal to the school of thought which each one stands for, will at the same time be broad-minded enough to see the issue as a whole. Expert social investigators no doubt will also be chosen by the President, men or women who can shape methods of investigation in conformity to rules of evidence that are fair; and of course a jurist of weight would be useful to give counsel on matters of law and equity.

SENTIMENT favorable to acquisition of Thomas Jefferson's home at Monticello, Va., having crystallized in the form of a joint resolution introduced in the Senate and passed there, the issue has been raised before the House committee as to whether adoption of such an order can be given practical effect if the present owner continues to refuse to sell the historic property. The nation's right of eminent domain is not denied; it was asserted when part of the Gettysburg battlefield was taken. Appeal was then made to the federal supreme court, and congressional authority was affirmed. Now, therefore, the issue is whether the estate made memorable by the life of Jefferson upon it comes within the class of property made sufficiently national in sentimental worth as to justify its acquisition by extreme process of law.

Definition of standards of this kind is difficult. There is much evidence available justifying the dictum that the American people are far readier today to justify Congress in reasonable expenditures for historic sites than was the public of a generation ago. There is more spare cash for such spending, and more societies exist to further such memorial ends and to set the example of generous private expenditure. If a majority of the national lawmakers decide that Monticello should be national property, it will be a representative act, and we believe they need fear no severe contemporary criticism.

THE news that James Whitcomb Riley has been able to make a gift of \$50,000 without feeling it is going to give a tremendous impulse to poesy and a lively impetus to poets.

It is going to puzzle the municipal authorities of Juarez, Mex., one of these days to find a stone tablet large enough to contain inscriptions of the number of times it has been captured and evacuated.

### Civics, a New Field for Women

### National Labor Commission

### Acquiring Monticello